CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

The Weekly Business Periodical of the Chemical Process Industries

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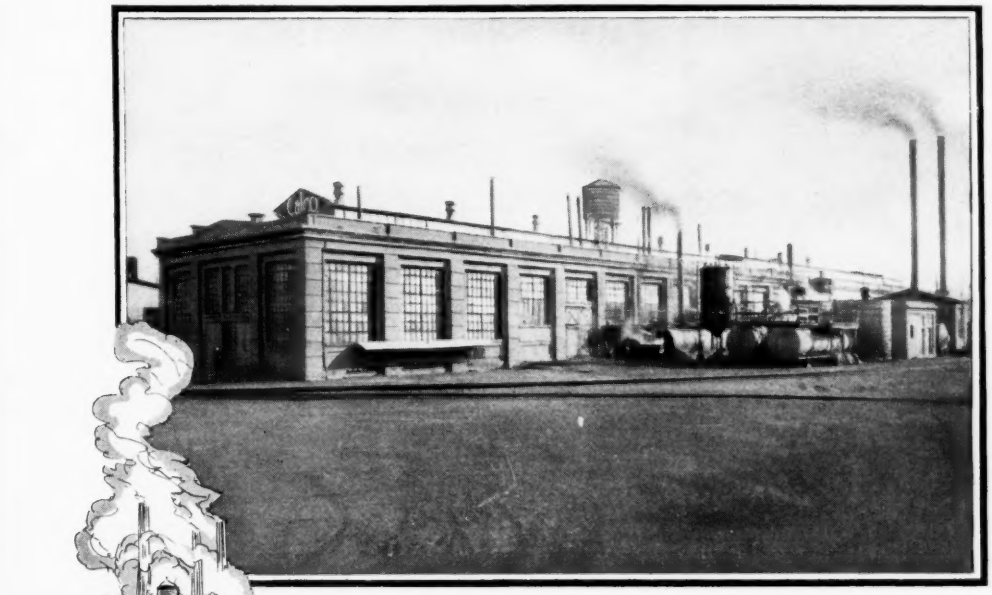

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Sales Agents for Caustic Soda and Bleach,
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CHEMICAL MARKETS

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MATHIESON Chemicals

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THE complicated industrial structure of today has made transportation one of the foremost problems with which industry has to contend. Expert traffic counsel has become essential to the prompt and efficient handling of freight movements.

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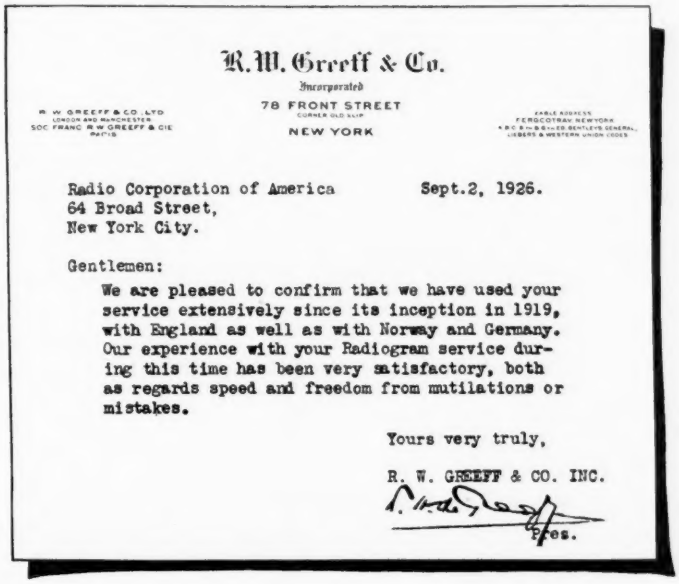

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Baltimore	Gay & Pratt Sts.	Galveston	2820 Ave. D
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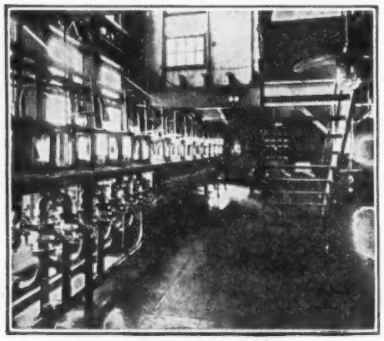
Every building, every bit of apparatus, every piece of machinery has been designed or selected with one fundamental purpose in view—to produce highest quality alcohol with utmost efficiency and economy.

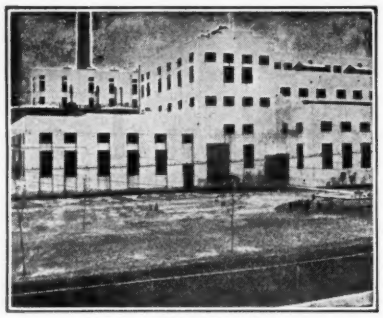
Most of this equipment has been designed by the company's own technical staff, and built in the company's own workshops. Back of its construction are decades of experience.

Not only is the greatest care given to the planning and construction of these plants, but also to their maintenance and operation.



Apparatus in which partly refined alcohol is tested

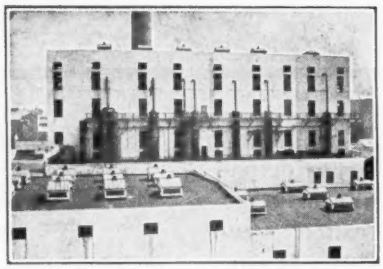
A staff of experts is constantly engaged in the close study of the most efficient and economical arrangement and use of this equipment. An entire building—the Experimental Distillery—is given over to just such research work. Here is studied not only the production of alcohol but also the most complete conservation of by-products which can be utilized in other industries.



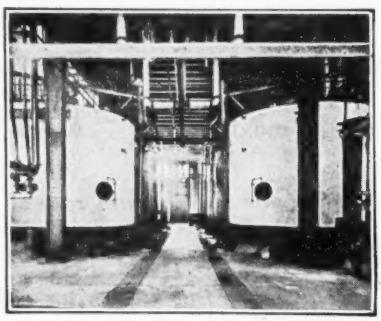
One of the modern buildings of the Baltimore Plant

The methods and equipment proved most effective in this experimental building are then adopted in the company's various plants engaged in actual production for commercial distribution.

And in the latter every step in this manufacture from the crude molasses to the finished product is under the supervision of men long trained in their work.



Exterior of main distilling building

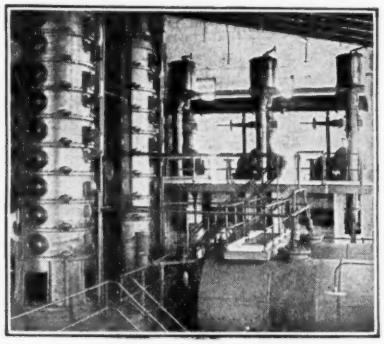


Interior view—showing rows of alcohol stills

Alcohol production is fortunately one of the industries that requires a comparatively small number of men to operate its equipment. But though the number of men needed is small, each of these men must be an expert in his particular duties.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.'s staff is thoroughly trained, thoroughly competent. Most of the employees have held their positions for years.

This company controls its supply of molasses. It owns the tank cars and ships needed to transport this raw material. Its staff is unusually permanent, and highly skilled. And by designing and building much of its own equipment, this organization can produce alcohol with utmost efficiency and economy.



Installation which purifies an alcohol by-product

As a result, the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. is not only in a position to give prompt and uninterrupted service, but also to assure its customers the highest quality product at advantageous—and unusually stable—prices.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

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Sales branches in all principal cities

111 Years Old — yet just born!

"American Solvents" takes its place as a leader in the manufacture of Alcohol and Allied Products

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Amyl Acetate
N-Butyl Acetate
Sec-Butyl Acetate
Butyl Propionate
Butyl Stearate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Ethyl Acetate
Ethyl Nitrite
Isopropyl Acetate
Methyl Acetate
Ammonium Iodide
Carbon Dioxide
(Carbonic Gas)
Collodion
Cotton
(Nitrocellulose Solutions)
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85% Magnesia
(Insulating Brick)

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The microscope, the balance, the test tube—all means of holding products to strict physical standards. And now comes the Graybar tag, marking electrical supplies held to an invisible standard—that of quality.

Now industry has a new standard to guide it

Science gives to industry standards of measure and weight accurate to a hair. The Graybar tag gives to industry a standard of quality, inflexible and just as indispensable.

For the Graybar tag is the sign and symbol of the great Graybar Electric distributing organization. As such it is associated with a matured experience of 56 years (under the former title of Supply Dept., Western Electric); a vast array of 60,000 electrical items; and a strategically located group of distributing warehouses.

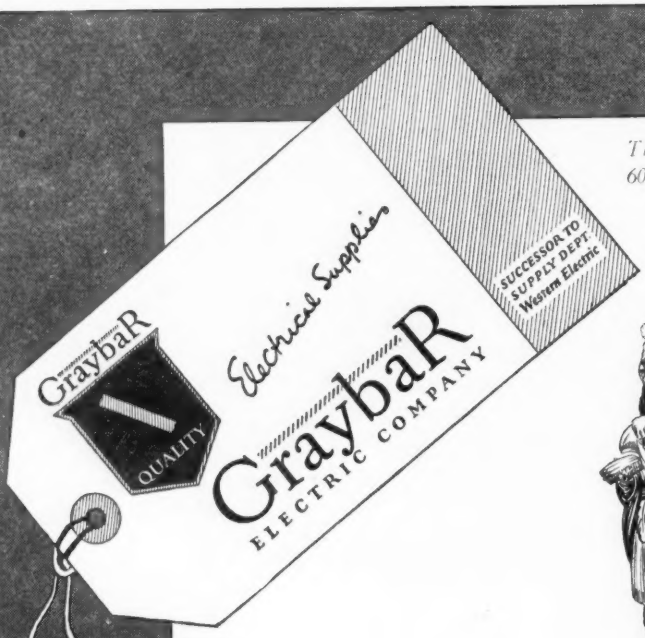
These, combined make the Graybar tag a universal standard of satisfaction in all things electrical.

GraybaR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Successor to *Western Electric* Supply Dept.

Offices in 58 Principal Cities — *Executive Offices:* 100 East 42nd St., New York



The Graybar Tag, under which 60,000 electrical supplies are shipped

What a cigar store Indian* taught us about the electrical supply business

THE location of a new cigar store is wisely selected, now as in the past, after a count has been made of the number of people who pass the point under consideration.

Herein is one answer to the question, "Why fifty-eight Graybar Electric distributing houses?"

"The number of people who pass that point" —that is, people requiring electrical supplies— enters into our basis of selection too, because it is an index of the point where we can be of greatest service.

Just one fact of many explaining why you find Graybar MAZDA Lamps, line material, wiring supplies, lead covered cable—in fact any of 60,000 quality electrical items—where you want them and when you want them.

Offices in 58 principal cities **- Executive Offices, 100 East 42nd St., New York**

**The cigar-store Indian was a well known figure in the old days when the Western Electric Supply Department, now Graybar Electric, started building up its nationwide distributing system.*

Solvents

Butanol [n-Butyl Alcohol]
Used directly and indirectly in Lacquers

Dibutyl Phthalate
Plasticizer in Lacquers

Butalyde [n-Butyl Aldehyde]
Rubber accelerator

Acetone, C. P.

Diacetone—Alcohol

Denatured Alcohol

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NAPHTHALENE
Polar Brand
For Drug Trade

The Barrett Company

40 Rector Street **New York**

Barrett
CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX SEPTEMBER 16, 1926 No. 19

Chemical Corporation Finances

MANUFACTURING chemicals is differentiated sharply from all fabricating industries by an important inherent characteristic. At every step in chemical making we have entirely new products and entirely different by-products. From the tree to the chair or table; from the green hide to the shoe or strap; from the crude latex to the tire or toy balloon, through all the various industrial processes, wood, leather, and rubber remain wood, leather, and rubber; and the by-products are but cuttings or scrap of the same primary raw material. Chemical processes are fundamentally different. Common salt dissolved in water through which an electric current is passed yields caustic soda, hydrogen, and chlorine. The basic consideration of main products, by-products, and wastes in the chemical industry is not only different from other industries; but also, to an extent quite unknown in them, there is a constant switching and shifting of processes so that the chemical maker constantly must readjust process to adapt main products to the market demands. No other group of industries is so continually face to face with the possibility of new processes and new products which may seriously threaten either their plant operations or their sales outlets.

THIS obligatory flexibility virtually demands either a company big and strong enough to juggle chemical production on a large scale or small enough to skip alertly from product to product. Quite naturally we see the drift to the gigantic or the lilliputian chemical organization, and it has come to be a common saying that "such and such a company is neither big enough nor small enough to make chemicals successfully". This condition, which is fundamental and so appears to be without remedy, creates wide differences of manufacturing costs, especially in matters of plant investment, scientific and executive payrolls, and selling expenses.

OVER and above these wide cost differentials comes the additional problem of sales at a fluctuating price. The maker of chairs, or shoes, or tires puts a price on his product and goes ahead with a manufacturing program (contracting long in advance for labor, fuel and raw materials) with reasonable assurance that he will maintain that price. It is open and fixed: there are no "prices current and market comment" published in Grand Rapids, Taunton, or Akron. But chemical prices are much more delicately adjusted to supply and demand; they are not open and fixed; they cannot be a sure basis for future calculations of profit.

BECAUSE of these basic conditions under which the chemical industries operate, the information to be obtained from the frank and open publication of corporation balance sheets, as Professor Ripley has so ably pleaded, would in this field assuredly give unreasonable comfort and unfair information to competitors. Therefore it is fortunate that, proportionately to the importance of the industry, but few chemical companies' securities are owned by the general public and dealt in on organized Stock Exchanges, for certainly a closely held company is not under any such obligation to make its financial statements plain and public.

AQUA AMMONIA STEADIER

That low prices bring increased demand by opening up new markets is again well illustrated in the case of aqua ammonia. It is just about a year ago that the wide open break in prices of anhydrous ammonia occurred, to be followed in a short time by a corresponding break in the prices of the aqua. The market has been very weak. The question of what to do with the gas works ammonia was asked and not answered. Some factors were seriously considering turning to sal ammoniac as the outlet. At present the question bids fair to be answered.

One of the outlets that has opened up very widely is in the manufacture of artificial silk by the cupro-ammonia process. The cost of the ammonia in the finished silk made by this process was originally estimated at six cents per pound. Now the makers are buying it for about two cents per pound. Since it takes five pounds of aqua ammonia to make one pound of silk by this process, the saving in manufacturing due to the lower prices of ammonia is twenty cents per pound. This places the maker employing this process at a decided advantage in the sale of his finished products and will naturally result in a heavier demand for ammonia for this purpose.

Another outlet has been found in nitrating sulfuric acid towers by the use of ammonia instead of using nitric acid as has been done up to this time and still a manufacturer in another line of business is reported to be taking tank cars. One large seller of ammonia who generally has a surplus of material to dispose of through other factors is today sold up to production. Surely it would appear that ammonia is rapidly coming out of the woods.

FORMULAS NOS. 3 AND 4 ELIMINATED

Elimination of formulas Nos. 3 and 4 for completely denatured alcohol is announced by the Treasury Department, following within less than a month the elimination of formula No. 7. As to the reason for the discontinuance of these formulas, it is plainly stated that the removal of the denaturants was possible and was being actively engaged in by bootleggers. After the elimination of formula No. 7, there was a marked increase in the sales of No. 4 as had been predicted. But the outstanding fact in this demand was that although the formula calls for either ortho-nitro-toluene or nitrobenzene in the proportions of one-half gallon to one hundred gallons of ethyl alcohol, ortho-nitro-toluene was very widely preferred and was being used at about twice the price of nitrobenzene. Just during the past week a sharp advance in the price of ortho-nitro-toluene occurred. Certainly then there was just cause for suspicion in the case of No. 4.

With the removal of these two formulas, the only ones remaining are No. 1 and No. 5, both of which contain methanol; No. 1 containing benzine in addition, and No. 5 containing both benzine and pyridine. There can now be no doubt that completely denatured alcohol under the new ruling cannot be made fit for beverage purposes by any known means, and the search for some other denaturant as effective as methanol but not so toxic will continue.

In the meantime the markets for denaturants will be affected with each change in the rulings of the Department. Methanol is bound to strengthen on the present ruling and a further blow has been dealt to the already weak market for benzol.

LACQUER SOLVENTS WEAK

The market for lacquer solvents is showing deplorable weakness in selling prices. That the movement is of steadily increasing tonnages is reported by all factors. Also, the products that are being used most commonly have not changed appreciably. Butyl acetate is now selling at figures that permit of an exceedingly small profit, as is evidenced by the fact that the butanol in a gallon of butyl acetate costs the producer $1.32, while the acetate sells for as low as $1.40 gallon. Other solvents have likewise declined, ethyl acetate, diamyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, diacetone alcohol and anhydrous ethyl alcohol are all selling at lower figures.

If the increased tonnages of these materials moving permit of profits satisfactory to the sellers at the new prices, then the downward trend can only result in still greater consumption, which will steadily increase the operating profits. Also a blow will be dealt to the development of new solvents by the lower prices. Reasons such as these should be sufficient to justify the steadily declining trend of the market. But if the weakness is just another case of overproduction with each factor thinking that he should have all the business there is, then the sooner the condition is remedied the better it will be for all concerned.

[*Ten Years Ago*]

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets" September 13, 1916)

Dr. L. H. Bakeland, member of Naval Consulting Board, in discussing "Chemistry and Preparedness" in the current issue of "World's Work," declares that "It is an open secret that as soon as some of the war orders were accepted in this country, even our best-organized chemical industries were strained to the breaking point; but what is not known except to a few, is that most of our other industries, covering varied lines, would have ben hopelessly crippled but for our chemical enterprises."

Nitrate of soda manufactured in Chile during June, 1916, totaled 5,153,701 quintals of 101.4 lbs. each, against a production of 5,353,900 quintals in May.

After many hours of debate, the Senate passed the general revenue bill containing the section providing for a protective tariff on dyestuffs. Senator Underwood's fight agaist the dyestuffs tariff availed nought. The excitement of the day came when Mr. Underwood moved the rejection of the Finance Committee propositions with respect to the tariff on dyestuffs and intermediates, stating that if he was successful, he would also move to reject the proposition rejecting these appearing in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives. "If this schedule is adopted," he said, "it will make schedule K blush with shame." He then quoted several letters, by which he attempted to show that the poor working man would have to pay 15c or 25c more for each pair of overalls dyed with indigo.

Dr. Bueb of the Stickstoff-Syndikat

whose address at the Biarritz Nitrate Conference exploded a mental bomb in fertilizer circles, has granted this exclusive interview to CHEMICAL MARKETS in which he discusses

Problems of the American Fertilizer Industry

GERMAN chemical technique and fertilizer educational methods, combined with American capital and flair for big plant operations, will solve the world's problem of adequate food supplies.

This, in one sentence, sums up the firm conviction of the dominating figure today in the German fertilizer industry.

Dr. J. Bueb at the conference last Spring of the synthetic nitrate producers at Biarritz, covered in a masterly paper the nitrogen situation of the world from all sources, and pointed out with amazing frankness the possibilities of the development of highly specialized nitrogen fertilizers to be sold for special crop and soil conditions. He indicated the effect that these new chemical developments would have on fertilizer prices and markets, and expressed the opinion that in America we are at present misusing our fertilizer resources—an uneconomic condition, unprofitable alike to the American fertilizer manufacturer and the American farmer.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Dr. H. Warmbold, a fellow director in the Stickstoff-Syndikat, your correspondent was able to arrange a special interview with Dr. Bueb in order to bring out in greater detail his views upon this important subject.

The Stickstoff-Syndikat is, as is well known, the nitrogen fertilizer sales organization of the I. G. Its headquarters are at 9 Neustaedtische Kirchstrasse, Berlin, and here in a spacious corner office with a great map of Germany on the wall, Dr. Bueb and Dr. Warmbold discussed American fertilizer problems from the German point of view.

German Sales Methods

"There is one fundamental difference between the Stickstoff-Syndikat and the American fertilizer manufacturer," said Dr. Bueb. "We stand almost in the place of our Government in our relations to the German farmer. It is our primary purpose to help him increase his crop yields. That is why we are organized. We make money only incidentally, and we are thoroughly convinced that our profits will come only when the farmer makes more money out of his crop by using our fertilizers than he could by any other agricultural method."

"It is a very simple matter," he said, smiling. "The whole secret of any fertilizer business is simply this. What is the relation in money between what the farmer pays for his fertilizer and what he gets for his crop? As I pointed out in my paper at Biarritz, at present-day prices in Germany, the farmer who spends 1.10 Mk. for one Kg. of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulfate receives for the average increased yield 4.9 Mks. for wheat, 3.80 Mks. for cereals, 5.7 Mks. for sugar beets, 2.8 Mks. for hay and from 3.10 to 6 Mks. for potatoes. Such studies for all kinds of fertilizers and all kinds of crops should be made the foundation for the sale of any fertilizer material."

It is easy to see why Dr. Bueb so stresses the dollars and cents aspects of the fertilizer problem. He is obviously the aggressive, successful business type of executive, a sturdy, ruddy man with a close-cropped gray mustache, who, while plainly a Teuton, has the quick, nervous energy and decisiveness of the best American business executive stamp.

Dr. Warmbold, on the other hand, formerly a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the Hohenheim University and previously Prussian Minister of Agriculture, is obviously of the student class, and your correspondent was not surprised to have him supplement Dr. Bueb's remarks on the fundamental fertilizer sales problem by emphasizing the propaganda work of the Syndikat.

"Although we are primarily concerned with nitrogen products," he said, "we are quite open-minded, and we do not hesitate to recommend other fertilizers, if they are more valuable under given conditions. We maintain elaborate experimental farms for all kinds of German crops in various sections. Our workers go right out into the field with the German farmer. We continually carry on, as a part of our regular work, much of the educational effort which is conducted in America by experiment stations and state colleges." Dr. Warmbold seconded heartily Dr. Bueb's statement that the Syndikat is not primarily a money-making organization and that it will not exploit any type of fertilizer which scientific tests do not prove is the best for this particular work.

Dr. Bueb leaned across his desk and interrupted at this point.

Too Much Phosphates

"In this connection the American fertilizer manufacturer makes the mistake of using too much phosphate. Judged by this money-return-for-fertilizer-put-in-the-ground basis, he actually cuts down the return possible from a better balance of nitrogen. This makes the profit for the farmer lower in the United States than in Germany."

"From the point of view of the American farmer, his difficulties lie chiefly in heavy freight rates, for which he pays excessively when he buys fertilizers and when he ships his crop. The high American tariff is also a very severe handicap for him to overcome with the price of crops so low. I do not need to point out the tremendous importance to a country of the fertilizer problem, and I cannot say too emphatically that I consider the fertilizer problem in the United States one of the most serious that you have."

Dr. Warmbold has calculated that within ten years America will cease to export wheat, and that unless we materially increase our wheat yield per acre, we will shortly after that be in the position of importing this basic foodstuff. From this, Dr. Bueb drew the moral that sooner or later, fertilizer production would have to take place in the United States closer to our Western wheat fields.

"You will note," he said, pointing to the map of Germany, "that we have a nitrogen plant in the north and in the south of Germany. Swing an arc from each of these plants until they just touch. Then take a map of the United States and swing around it similar arcs

throughout the important agricultural sections. In that way, you will arrive at what our experience has taught us is the ideal situation, namely, fertilizer production plants so close to fertilizer consumption areas that freight rates may be cut to a minimum."

This naturally raised the question of Muscle Shoals, and in reply to a question, Dr. Bueb smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

"That," he said, carefully flicking the ashes off his cigar, "is to my mind a matter of very minor importance —a political matter principally, isn't it? One which I should say will most probably react adversely upon any of the politicians who use Muscle Shoals as a promise of cheap fertilizer to the farmer. Nitrogen production, as is, of course, pretty well known now, is not at all dependent upon water power. In fact, the best practice must now consider other factors as much more important than cheap energy."

A Suggested Solution

Replying to the direct question as to how he would solve the American fertilizer problem, Dr. Bueb said that the most logical solution was undoubtedly a combination of German technique with American capital. "If the production of nitrogen were not so intimately tied up with the question of national defense, arrangements could be quite easily made."

"Do you contemplate operations in the United States?" your correspondent asked directly.

Dr. Bueb again shrugged his shoulders.

"All things are possible," he said, "but it must be remembered that a nitrogen plant in the United States of the same capacity as we have in Germany, would require much more investment in building and equipment and that the wages of workmen are much greater, so that both the costs and the carrying charges would of necessity be higher in your country than in the new Republic."

But your correspondent carried away a distinct impression that this was the solution which the head of the nitrogen selling organization of the I. G. had definitely in his mind.

The Editor's Correspondence

Editor, CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Commenting on an item appearing in your magazine under date of August 5th, page No. 523, your statement is absolutely erroneous inasmuch as the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co. is not a subsidiary of the Hydrox Chemical Co., 227 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois. The two concerns in question have no connection whatsoever.

With regard to the remark relative to investments will state that almost one million dollars will be invested instead of the two hundred thousand which you state in your item.

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., INC.

According to German Patent No. 418,495, pure nitrogen is obtained from combustion gases by the use of catalysts containing copper, cobalt, chromium, iron and uranium and their oxides.

A new form of turille, which is made out of an acid-proof concrete (Podorite), and which is used for storing muriatic acid, is described in "Chemiker Zeitung," vol. 50, page 8.

Clay is bleached when it is brought into contact with sulfur dioxide gas in the presence of moisture and a metal, such as zinc. British Patent No. 218,747.

Who's Who in the Chemical Industry

Edwin Madison Allen, President, Mathieson Alkali Works, New York. Born: Richmond, Ind., June 10, 1876. Married Katherine L. Smythe, London, Eng., Aug. 29, 1912. Education: Purdue University, B. S., 1896, M. E., 1899. Business: Draughtsman, Cambria Steel Co.; sec. and treas., Basic Brick Co.; pres. American Refractories Co., managing director, Austro-American Magnesite Co.; pres., Great Western Ore & Mining Co.; pres., Mathieson Alkali Works; pres., Commonwealth Chemical Co.

Leo Altenberg, Treasurer and General Manager, The Gaskill Chemical Works, Newark, N. J. Born: New York, Jan. 3, 1894. Married: May Shapiro, New York, Nov. 12, 1918. Children: three boys. Education: Chemical Engineer, Columbia University, 1915. Business: Factory manager, Pfeiffer Color Co., 1915-1920; gen. mgr. and treas. Gaskill Chem. Corp., 1921 to date. Member: Phi Lambda Upsilon, American Institute of Chem. Eng., Synthetic Organic Chem. Mfrs. Assn. Hobby: Fishing.

James Augustus Branegan, President, Kali Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Born: Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1873. Married: Norma Stahler, of Norristown, Pa., at Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 17, 1909. Children: one son. Education: Public school, high school, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Widman Medal, 1911, for Original Chemical Work. Business: 1897-99, chemist, Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Co.; 1899-1917, technical representative, General Chemical Co.; 1919 to date, Kali Mfg. Co. Public record: War service, 1917-19; chemical director, Alien Property Custodian, in charge of all seized enemy chemical plants. 1914 to date, Auditor for Borough of Millbourne, Pa. Member: American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, England; Chemists' Club, "Old Guard," Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Author: Popular Textile Chemistry, Chemistry and Science in Prehistoric America, various short articles on chemistry. Inventor: Branegan Acid Syphon, Branegan Tin Hydrometer. Hobbies: Prehistoric America, gunning.

Walter Buehler, Asst. Sales Mgr., The Barrett Co., New York. Born: Philadelphia, Pa., 1879. Married: Edna G. Stephens, Indianapolis, 1903. Children: (2) son and daughter. Education: B. S., C. E., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., 1902. Business: Asst. City Engineer, Indianapolis, Ind., 1903-05; 1905-13, vice-president, Kettle River Co., Minneapolis; 1913-16, vice-president, The E. W. Coons Co. and consulting engineer, National Lumber Mfg. Assn., 1916 to date, The Barrett Co. Member: American Wood Preservers Assn., President, 1908-10; American Society, C. E.; Western Society of Engineers; Chicago Engineers Club.

Frederick George Zinsser, President, Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. Born: New York City, 1868. Education: Columbia University, 1888; Louvain, Belgium; Goettingen and Heidelberg, M. A., Ph. D., 1890-91. Business: 1891-97, factory superintendent and manager, Wm. Zinsser & Co., 1897, established Zinsser & Co. at Hastings, 1888-89, asst. to Belgian Board of Health Chemist. Public record: President, Board of Education, 5 years; president, Village of Hastings-on-Hudson, 11 years; colonel, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. Member: Chemists, Ardsley. Hobbies: Outdoor sports.

The Market Future of Benzol

New types of gasoline and new blends have cut into the demand for motor grade benzol which now consumes 80 to 90% of our output. Will this continue? Where will the surplus motor benzol go? What will then be the course of benzol prices and the effect on the output and prices of pure grade, toluol, xylol, etc.?

THE Standard Oil and Shell companies have acquired an interest in the coal liquifidation process controlled by the I. G., and have, according to report, entered into a selling agreement.

"Ethyl is back,"—so say the billboards all over the middle west, where the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is pushing an aggressive campaign for the sale of gas treated with tetra-ethyl lead.

President Coolidge's committee to investigate our gasoline supplies announce that we have but six years' stocks of gasoline in hand.

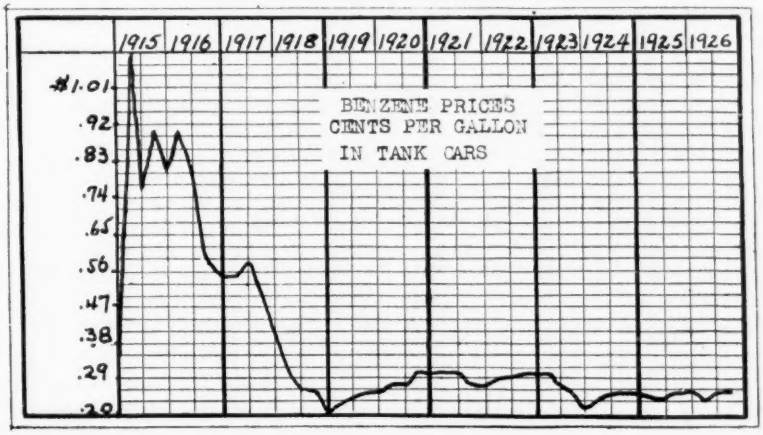
Several of the big companies are demonstrating the practicability of new cracking and vaporizing processes by putting on the market new grades of light gasoline which give anti-knocking and quick-starting qualities.

Here are four new events of the past six months that indicate radical changes in motor fuel markets. Plainly, new developments in motor fuel are afield.

Benzol, for the first time since 1921, has not advanced in price sharply during the past Summer. In fact, at the end of the Summer there were repeated reports of motor benzol sold under the published price, and the largest factor in the market is booking business now for October shipment on the basis of "seller's published price not to exceed 25c," which is taken as a plain indication that 24c will be openly announced.

Obviously, there are changes in the motor fuel situation, and it is timely, therefore, to investigate cause and effect, supply and demand, with a view of determining what the future holds in the benzol market.

To understand the future better, it is well to set up a picture of the past. Prior to 1914 our benzol production amounted to some three million gallons yearly—all of which went into the industrial market. Then war came, and during the period from 1915 to 1918 our benzol output, tremendously stimulated, reached a total of some ninety million gallons, of which as much as eighty millions went directly into war use. Of the ten million odd balance that went into presumably industrial markets at least half, and probably three quarters, went into what might be termed secondary war uses. Vast quantities, during this period, were consumed in the dyestuff industry, which at that time was not only supplying all of the American mills, but which did also a large export business, now in the main lost. The end of the war saw our benzol producers with a surplus output of eighty million gallons, which they almost literally dumped into the motor fuel market up to the end of 1920. Since the war period, our benzol production has run from about one hundred to one hundred and twenty million gallons, of which it is estimated that ten per cent, as the pure grade, has gone into industrial uses, and the balance into motor fuel.



From the necessity of the benzol producers has developed a real market for gasoline blends—a market which, up to the present year, has quite dominated the entire benzol situation, so that it has come to pass that the price of benzol, both pure and motor grades, has come to be predicated directly upon the price of gasoline. Furthermore, pure benzol for industrial use has been relegated to the position almost of a by-product, and there has been a continuous temptation to producers not to carry on washing, but to sell the crude into the ever ready tanks of the gasoline blenders.

The fact that motor benzol has not advanced in price this Summer is more than significant. On the one hand it indicates that the inroads made by ethyl gas and light gas have been considerable—at least sufficient to prevent the usual Summer spot market. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that motor blenders last January contracted heavily at a high price, and with the restricted demand, they had no incentive to take any spot benzol during the Summer. They have done this in the past at spot prices above contracts, averaging down prices to a figure that showed them a satisfactory profit on the blend.

It is a little early yet to foretell what effect on the benzol market the decision of the Ethyl Corporation to sell their tetra-ethyl mixture openly to all blenders will have. The independent jobber may look at this in either one of two ways. He may feel that he does not wish to fly as the tail of the kite of his biggest and most aggressive competitor, especially as that competitor, so long as patents are in force, can quite easily at any time cut off the tail. On the other hand, he may feel that it is especially desirable for him to get into the ethyl gas market. Presumably, his decision will be made largely on the basis of the popular de-

mand for ethyl gas in his territory, and it is rather noteworthy that, during the past season, territories like Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, where benzol blenders have been strongly intrenched in the popularity of the motorist, the benzol demand has held up best.

The light gasolines which are beginning to appear on the market do prove the practicability of some new cracking and vaporizing processes. They reduce knocking, and they also start quickly, although this advantage, long claimed by benzol, will be retained by the coal-tar production in cold weather. Furthermore, the light gases are not going to be suitable on engines of higher compression, nor do they have the carbon solvent qualities of benzol. Finally, their performance in mileage, compared with benzol, is distinctly to their disadvantage. Just how discriminating the average motorist is going to be on these niceties of fuel qualities is something of a question, and if the new cracking and vaporizing processes enable the manufacturers to sell these light gases at low figures, it is within the realm of possibility that they will be serious competitors of the higher-priced blends.

These are the pros and cons of the present situation. What will be the results?

The good fuel qualities of benzol are too substantial to be thrown into the discard, but benzol is not going to maintain its almost monopolistic position as the improver of motor fuel in the future. Probably, gradually, the demand will lessen, principally due to the fact that our total output of benzol has never been and never will be sufficient for a nation-wide roadside sale of standardized blends.

Tetra-ethyl lead, on the other hand, can be produced in unlimited quantities, and it will have additional advantages from the point of view of the blender, of being much less subject to fluctuations of supply and price. Its inroads in the blend market should be steady, and as it is already selling outside of a few restricted territories like New York at a premium of only 3c, it is fairly safe to assume that the premium for benzol blends, now 5c, will have to be brought down to meet this competition, probably next year. This would furnish a strong incentive for lower benzol prices in 1927.

It is too early yet even to hazard a guess on the possible development of the synthetic motor fuels about which so many and such conflicting reports have come from Germany. Pretty obviously, however, the I. G. is making tangible progress—a progress definite enough, at least, to arouse the interest of the biggest gasoline interests in this country and Great Britain. It is understood that neither the Bergin, nor iron carbonyl, nor methyl alcohol from their gas pressure synthetic plants would in any way increase the demand for benzol. In fact, these fuels virtually preclude the use of any coal-tar assistance.

Prices Will Adjust Gradually

The price readjustments, which can be quite safely assumed, will be gradual; and it appears likely that with the gradual scaling down of the motor benzol price, the gasoline market will continue to absorb our crude benzol production. From the point of view of the producers, the very last possible point would be at a parity with gasoline, for at equal prices, benzol would find a market even if it were only to bring up a low-grade gas to the new Navy specifications.

The price of pure benzol has averaged 2c above the motor grade, and toluol, 12c above motor benzol. The latter has been selling at a premium during the past year, due to the demand of the lacquer manufacturers. Lower prices on the crude would, in the natural course

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The Manufacturer's Agent

By C. H. DICKINSON,
Of Dickinson, Renouf & Co.

THE manufacturer's agent is an important economic factor, enabling the producer to secure direct local representation at a low sales cost per unit of product. In this alone he justifies his existence in the general scheme of selling. The agent might be described as an "independent salesman"—a desirable condition, and one productive of real Americanism. Being in business for oneself carries with it a certain pride of initiative which is often lost to an employee, even though his position may be vested with considerable authority. By his very status he is an executive, and when calling on a prospective buyer (also an executive as a rule) he meets him on equal terms. In him the producer secures a high priced representative at a moderate figure, one who holds a distinct psychological advantage over the salaried man.

C. H. DICKINSON

In the case of a nationally advertised, branded product—particularly one offered to the general public—there is room for argument as to whether true economy lies in merchandising through agents or branch offices, and for the most part it is an individual problem. Usually a decision can be reached through mutually satisfactory commission rates. This may require nice discrimination on both sides in determining the true value of the advertising campaigns, the strength of competition, the real net worth of the agent's effort and proper recognition of his previous pioneer work.

The product or line the manufacturer entrusts to him is usually the only one of its specific class that the agent offers, therefore the manufacturer is assured of undivided service allegiance.

The agent is able to make more frequent contact with the trade, and more economically than the manufacturer could by sending a salesman out to cover the same territory, his cost generally being distributed over several products or accounts. This is especially true of the outlying districts.

The term, manufacturer's agent, implies a reciprocal obligation of LOYALTY and SERVICE—loyalty on the part of the agent in protecting the manufacturer's interest in every instance. Adhering strictly to this principle he creates confidence in himself on the part of the manufacturer, who has chosen him because of his faith in his loyalty, integrity, and ability, on the part of the manufacturer; in giving the agent his full support; offering his goods at a price which will enable him to compete; supporting him by advertising; shipping service; personal co-operation when possible; fair compensation, and the implanting of a confidence in him that his connection is a permant one.

There have been incidents where the structure of mutual success between manufacturer and agent has collapsed, due to a lack of one of these very essential

(Continued on page 816)

[News and Markets Section]

Chemists Tell of Research Work

United States Credited With Rapid Advances in Manufacture of Dyes and Automobile Fuel—Honors Paid to Priestley—Dr. Smith Receives Medal

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Sept. 15 — W. E. Austin, New York industrialist, speaking before the dye division of American Chemical Society, said 95 per cent of the dyed furs used in this country were home products and were equal to the best produced in Europe.

The food color industry in the United States also was declared on a firm basis in an address by W. C. Bainbridge of Brooklyn, N. Y. Cut off from German sources of supply during the World War, he said, the industry met the crisis and now could boast of a superior line of products of truly American manufacture. Smokers need have no fear of the effects of chlorine in tobacco, delared F. B. Carpenter, chief chemist of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond. Tests made, he said, had shown that while cigars contain more chlorine than was generally supposed it was seldom that the quantity was sufficient to do serious harm. The average smoking tobacco, he said, contains less chlorine than cigars. The chlorine content of tobacco grown in different localities varies, and this would appear to be due in part, at least, to the variation in the amount present in the soil, he said.

Prof. Robert T. Haslam, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said increased mileage would result from increasing the compression of gasoline air mixture prior to explosion. Extensive chemical researches, he pointed out, had shown that the tendency to detonate could be greatly reduced by the addition of such chemical compounds as aniline, iron carbonyl and tetraethyl lead.

Irenee du Pont said the apparent lessening progress since, is partly due to the approach of the "saturation point" with respect to the number of dyes actually required in industry and partly to an effort to eliminate inefficient and needless dyes. Authoritative data, he declared, clearly disproves the claim made by certain importers that embargo or high tariff would put an undue financial burden on the user or consumer of dyes. Closely related to dyestuffs, the speaker said, are certain other organic materials which are of great importance in that they supplement the dyestuffs industry, broadening its scope and giving a greater horizon for future discovery.

Dr. James F. Norris, president of the society, told of the existence of a droplet of colorless oil in the laboratory of Dr. Samuel C. Lind, chief chemist of United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, which meant "a supply of combustible liquid to run our automobiles when petroleum is exhausted" and the dawning of a new era in chemistry.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith received the Priestley medal and expressed his gratitude, briefly.

Dr. Irving Langmuir spoke on "The Flames of Atomic Hydrogen." He said metals almost impossible to weld can be fused by using atomic hydrogen.

Members made a trip to Dr. Priestley's grave at Northumberland, Pa., on Sept. 5.

Dr. Charles H. Herty declared at the closing session that heavy losses are entailed annually by the iron and steel industry because accurate physical chemistry is not applied to the preliminary handling of materials.

JAPAN FERTILIZER PLANT

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, August 18—Japan Artificial Fertilizer Co. has selected a site for a nitrogen fertilizer factory in Sasano, on the upper reaches of the Kurobe River. It is estimated that about 25,000 tons will be turned out in the first year of operation.

The concern has also purchased the Osaka Alkali Co., which it intends to reorgnize as the Osaka Alkali Real Estate Co., at a capitalization of 500,000 yen.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha and South Manchuria Railway Co. are planning jointly to establish a large soda ash company in the Kwantung leased territory with a paid-in capitalization of 15,000,000 yen. The Kwantung Government is to grant a subsidy for the enterprise in the budget for the next fiscal year.

There are now two soda ash manufacturing companies in Japan proper, Asahi Glass & Soda Manufacturing Co. and Japan Soda Ash Manufacturing Company, but they find themselves at a disadvantage in competition with foreign soda ash. due to the high price of salt here. Salt is handled as a Government monopoly and these concerns have repeatedly petitioned the Finance Ministry to reduce the price for them. Kwantung products last year were exempted from import tariffs into Japan.

DYE IMPORT TONNAGE HIGHER; VALUE DOWN

August imports of coal-tar dyes totaled 380,414 lbs., valued at $298,-159, against July imports of 351,425 lbs., valued at $303,079, and against August, 1925 imports of 330,674 lbs., valued at $303,612. Total for first eight months is 3,052,713 lbs., valued at $2,761,649, against imports for first eight months of 1925 of 3,509,-668, valued at $3,317,071. Full detailed information will be given in CHEMICAL MARKETS issue of September 30.

Advices from Argentina are to the effect that the government is considering the establishment of a gunpowder factory to meet the needs of the Army and Navy. A commission, named to formulate the general basis of the plan, has completed its work and presented the terms which should be included in the call for bids. The cost of the plant is estimated at 5,500,000 pesos (one peso about 40 cents) including land. The output is to be 430 kilos of smokeless powder and 10 kilos of trinitrotoluol per day.

An Italian-Spanish mercury convention to control the world mercury market is being discussed by the Spanish Minister to Italy and the Italian Minister of National Economics. Italy and Spain now supply over 80 per cent of world requirements of mercury.

ALCOHOL DENATURING FORMULAS ARE DROPPED

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 15—Two formulae prescribed by the prohibition unit to denature alcohol so as to make it unfit for use as a beverage have been abandoned because of the discovery that concoctions produced by either of them may be easily renatured and diverted into the bootleg liquor trade.

There now remain five denaturing formulae, none of which is as susceptible to bootleg use as those that have been discarded, officials assert. Announcement that Formulae 3 and 4 have been deleted from the prohibition unit's list was made by General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of dry law enforcement. The action taken today has no relation to the efforts to devise formulae requiring denaturants of a less poisonout character than those now in use.

Formulae 3 and 4 as outlined in prohibition unit regulations are as follows:

Formula 3—100 parts by volume ethyl alcohol not less than 160 degrees in proof; five parts by volume sulfuric ether; 2 parts by volume benzine; 1 part by volume pyridine, or 1 part by volume aniline oil.

Formula 4—100 parts by volume ethyl alcohol not less than 160 degrees in proof; 2.5 parts by volume approved benzoli; 0.5 parts by volume nitrobenzol, or ortho nitro toluol; 0.2 part by volume approved pine oil (steam distilled).

Dealers holding stocks of alcohol denatured in accordance with Formulae 3 and 4 will be permitted to dispose of them on condition that the latter are further denatured with gasoline.

Meanwhile Government chemists are going ahead with their investigations with a view to devise formulae to dispense as far as is practicable with the poisonous substances now prescribed as denaturants by official regulation.

J. B. Ford and Eugene M. Taylor, of Michigan Alkali Co., who have been on sea vacation to Gothenburg and the Land of the Midnight Sun, are returning to New York next week.

Students of chemistry in German universities increased from 1 per cent on a total of 69,644 in 1914 to 5 per cent on a total of 81,699 in 1925.

Norwegian Electro-Chemical Industry is threatened with a similar suspension of activities to that which has occurred in the paper industry.

Japan-Germany Treaty Held Up by Dyes

Japanese Dye Makers Want 16 More Classes of Dye Imports Prohibited —Claim Present List Prevents Further Expansion of Japanese Industry

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, August 18—Consummation of a new commercial treaty between Japan and Germany now awaits conclusion of a "gentlemen's agreement" with regard to dyes—and the gentlemen are still trying to agree. The agreement will cover the various kinds of dyes which Germany shall not send to Japan. The Japanese Government has proposed a list of these and the dye men are clamoring that the Government's list, if adopted would mean the death of the industry here. The Government would bar the following colors: Rhodamine B, Bismarck Brown, Direct Black, B Congo Collins, Direct Garnet, Direct Brown, Direct Orange, Acid Black, Fast Red, Acid Scarlet, Acid Brown, Anthracen Brown, Sulphur Black, Sulphur Indigo, Sulphur Yellow, Sulphur Brown, Sulphur Violet, Victoria Blue, Rhodamine G, Sufranin, Auramin, Direct Fast Black, Direct Black BH, Direct Copper Blue, Direct Blue 6B and Direct Scarlet.

Discoveries of Chemists

How does your company handle the problem of who owns the discoveries made by chemists in their employ? In an early issue there will appear an article giving the methods used by leading chemical manufacturers.

The dye men and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry hold that such an abbreviated list would prevent any further expansion of the Japanese dyestuff industry and are insisting that 16 more classes of dyes be included.

Katsutaro Inabata is to succeed Juzo Ikebe as president of the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Co. (Nippon Senryo Kabushiki Kaisha). Mr. Ikebe has resigned.

The value of dyes imported into Japan in June totaled 1,179,357 yen, or 254,525 kilograms. This was divided as follows: Direct, 71,546 kgm.; chloride, 15,180 kgm.; acid, 20,565 kgm.; acid intermediaries, 13.170 kgm.; other intermediaries, 1,560 kgm.; sulfuric, 31,500 kgm.; other dyestuffs, 12,300 kgm.

Fireworks manufacturers have notified U. S. Department of Labor that they will cease making all types of fireworks containing white phosphorus. The Department says this action will forestall much suffering and many deformities caused by chronic phosphorus poisoning.

A cable from Manchester, England, says that the Woolfex Co., of China, has been formed to manufacture artificial wool by a secret process. It will be done through treatment of a vegetable fiber. It is also stated that a similar company is to be organized in England.

Eastman Kodak Co. and Pathe Freres of France have reached a working agreement to enter the German market for photographic films. Germany is the most important European producer of moving pictures.

American Agricultural Chemical Co., has announced that it will move its executive offices from 2 Rector Street, New York to the new Graybar Building just East of the Grand Central Station when this building is completed May first of next year.

American orders from pulp and paper mills are likely to benefit the British engineering industry, said G. C. Holt, representative of large British engineering interests, on his return from a business tour in Canada and the United States.

J. W. Bennet, formerly vice-president, has been elected president of the Industrial Chemical & Fertilizer Co., Brunswick, Ga., to fill the vacancy made by the death of Albert Fendig.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie Ry. Co., has obtained a judgment against Alcohol Fuel & Molasses Co. and Crane Products Corp., in the amount of $697.64.

Czechoslovakia is planning a new nitrogen fixation factory. It will probably be erected near Sereda on the Vah River. The factory will employ about 3,000 workmen.

City Chemical Co. has obtained a judgment against Capital Dyeing Corp., Alexander and Faby Bediano, in the amount of $382.80.

James Vail, of Philadelphia Quartz Co., will sail for Europe on Oct. 6, to be away for two months.

INVITE GERMAN CHEMISTS

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which is meeting in Washington, D. C., this week, has decided to re-admit German chemists to membership. They were barred after the World War. Three hundred delegates are in attendance.

Assurances have been received that German delegates will attend next year's conference. Acceptances also are expected from other European chemists who have been excluded since 1914.

Fifteen countries are represented in this year's gathering of the international body of chemists. Of the three hundred delegates registered today sixty are from abroad. France, Great Britain and Italy have large delegations present. Other countries represented are Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Esthonia, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain and Switzerland. Seventy or more Americans, associated either with pure or applied chemistry, are accredited delegates.

Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, welcomed the conference for the United States Government, appearing as a substitute for Secretary Hoover. Dr. James F. Norris, President of the American Chemical Society, emphasized a statement that science was international and that the substance of its research was the common property of the world. Professor Bogert, who is chairman of the chemistry section of the National Academy of Sciences, gave the foreign delegates a cordial welcome and outlined the work of the national research council.

A response was made by Professor Ernest Cohen, President of the International Union. who holds the chair of chemistry in the University of Utrecht.

Four addresses were read this afternoon, which led to animated debate. Dr. Paul Sabatier, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Toulouse University, France, discussed "Inverse Reactions by Catalysis"; Dr. Samuel C. Lind, Associate Director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of Washington, read a paper on chemical activation. Professor Cohen spoke on "The Influence of Minute Traces of Water on Solution Equilbria and Its Bearing Upon Our Standard Substances for Colorimetry." Prince Ginori-Conti, President of the Italian Society of General and Industrial Chemistry, gave the results of "A Geophysical Study of the Soffioni District in Tuscany."

Chemical Equipment Men Elect Officers

A. E. Marshall of Corning Glass Works Elected President—Many Technical Papers Feature Meeting

About thirty representatives of chemical and process equipment manufacturers attended the fourth annual meeting of Association of Chemical Equipment Manufacturers at Chemists' Club, New York, on Sept. 9. The morning was devoted to the business meeting of the association and to the election of officers. A. E. Marshall of Corning Glass Works, Baltimore, was elected president to succeed G. O. Carter, of Linde Air Products Co. Three new vice-presidents were elected, Percy C. Kingsbury, of General Ceramics Co., New York, F. B. Sadtler, of Swenson Evaporator Co., Chicago, and L. S. Thurston, of Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. G. O. Carter, the retiring president, and J. George Lehman, of Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co., Bethlehem, Pa., were elected to the board of directors.

After the luncheon recess, the afternoon was given over to the presentation of technical papers by the member-company representatives. Among the papers read were the following: Hydraulic Separation and Concentration with the Fahrenwald Sizer, by W. C. Weber of Dorr Co., New York; Original Frederking Apparatus: Its Uses and Advantages, by S. O. Solt of Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; Sweetland Thickener, by S. M. Stanley, of United Filters Corp., Hazelton, Pa.; Welding of Special Materials Used in Chemical Equipment, by G. O. Carter, of Linde Air Products Co., New York; Industrial Heating By Oil Circulation, by Thayer Frances, of Parks-Cramer Co., Boston, Mass.; New Swenson High Speed Evaporator, by H. B. Caldwell, of Swenson Evaporator Co., New York; Recent Developments of Processes and Apparatus for the Production of Wood Pulp, by R. H. Rogers, of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Lead: Its Relation to the Chemical Industry, by J. W. Spotten, of United Lead Co., New York; Filters and Filtration Equipment, by Mr. Clark of T. Shriver & Co., Harrison, N. J.

These papers will form a nucleus for the lecture program to be delivered at universities and technological schools in the East and Middle West. Prof. H. J. Masson of New York University, and Colonel A. H. White of the University of Michigan, were guests of the association at the meeting, and commented favorably on the proposed enlarged educational program to be launched by the association. Professor Masson also enlisted the aid of the association in requesting the association to act in an advisory capacity on the installation of new equipment in New York University's new laboratory of chemical engineering.

A. P. Miller, Inc., Chicago, has been formed by Arthur P. Miller, who has for many years been associated with Rothacker Film Co., Chicago, assisted by Frederick C. Schroeder as sales manager. The firm will engage in the sale of industrial chemicals, solvents and minerals, and will specialize in chemicals for photographic and photo-engraving work. The address of the firm is 1322 Belmont av., Chicago.

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture has advised farmers in the Province of Cordoba to grow peanuts on certain lands which have proved unprofitable for other produce. The American peanut was declared the most promising variety and the Government has placed a cable order for 50 tons of seed from United States growers.

Filtration Engineers, Inc., Arthur Wright president, 253 Broadway, manufacturing engineers for sewerage disposal and Taylor Instrument Companies, Ernest Ely, manager, 31 Union Square, manufacturers of scientific instruments for temperature control, are new members of the Merchants Association of New York.

Robertson Art Tile Co., Trenton, N. J., will proceed with the erection of additions to its plant at Morrisville, Pa., consisting of three new units, one and three-story high on South Pennsylvania Avenue, estimated to cost close to $50,000, with equipment. A. D. Forst is president and treasurer.

Lyons Fertilizer Co., Tampa, Fla., began operations Aug. 1 in their new plant, which is of concrete, structural steel and galvanized iron. The capacity will be 40,000 tons annually.

Acme Oxygen Co., South Racine Street, Chicago, has filed plans to erect a new plant at Forsythe and 142 st., East Chicago, Ind., to cost about $45,000.

[The Industry's Finances]

Air Reduction on $5 Basis

Earnings For This Year Expected to Exceed Substantially Last Year's Earnings of $10.24 Per Share of Common

Air Reduction Co. has declared an extra dividend of $1 a share in addition to quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30. Placing the company's stock on a higher annual dividend basis and the declaration of $1 a share extra, was in line with general expectations, says "Wall Street News." During the past two years it has been the custom of directors to declare an extra dividend of this amount at the September gathering and because of the gratifying earnings in the first six months of this year, which were reflected in an advance during August to a new high record of 145½ in the market price of the stock, the feeling prevailed that directors would vote something larger in the way of dividends.

By increasing the usual quarterly rate from $1 to $1.25 a share, the stock is now on a $5 regular annual basis, with $1 extra, compared with $4 regulor annually and $1 extra in the past two years. Company has earned more than the $6 annual combined rate just declared, in the six months ended June 30 last, when net profits after depreciation, but before Federal taxes, amounted to $1,322,002, or $6.57 a share on the 201,175 shares of no par value.

Earnings of Air Reduction so far during the third quarter are understood to have been maintained at the same favorable pace, with prospects for remainder of year bright. Indications are that for the full year to end Dec. 31, next, they will substantially exceed the $2,021,291, or $10.24 a share for 1925.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.866	4.866
France (franc)	.193	.029
Italy (lira)	.193	.362
Belgium (franc)	.198	.027
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.266
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.401
Poland (zloty)	.193	.110
Norway (krone)	.258	.219
Spain (peseta)	.193	.153
Sweden (krone)	.268	.267
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.193
Argentina (peso)	.414	.405
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.151
Japan (yen)	.499	.482
India (rupee)	.485	.363
China (Silver dollar Hongkong)	.789	.535
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.146	.708
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.684

United Indigo and Chemical Co., Ltd., England, paid the following dividends on Sept. 3: 5 per cent per annum for the six months ended June 30, 1926, on the ordinary shares, subject to income tax at 4s on the £; a further dividend of 2½ per cent, less income tax at 4s to the £ on the ordinary shares, making 7½ per cent for the year ended June 30 last; also a further dividend of 2½ per cent, less income tax at 4s to the £, on the preference shares, making 7½ per cent for the year ended June 30, 1926.

Niagara Falls Gas & Electric Light Co.'s gas manufacturing plant may ere long go into the discard and the company distributing mains in Niagara Falls be supplied by piping gas from Semet Solvay plant near Buffalo, says "Gas Age Record." Henry L. Doherty, New York, who purchased the gas company about two years ago, has negotiated with New York Central Railroad officials for a right-of-way lease for 12 in. gas mains along its Buffalo-Falls line from Semet Solvay plant into Niagara Falls.

Shareholders of Etablissements Kuhlmann, Paris, France, voted to issue 10,000,000 francs additional plural voting shares, to be confined to stockholders of record since Aug. 21. The shares are to be non-transferable to other interests without the consent of the Kuhlmann organization, thus assuring the object of the plan, which is to make sure that the control of the company does not pass into foreign hands.

British Dyestuffs Corp. earned net profits of £253,517 during the last year, compared with £88,674 net profits in 17 months before that period. It is planned to shut down several plants which do not yield a satisfactory profit, and to concentrate methods of working in a similar way as pursued by the German competitors.

New York Stock Exchange has admitted to trading $164,450,000 stock of The Texas Co. par value $25; $4,000,000 first mortgage convertible sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds of Liquid Carbonic Corp., due Aug. 1, 1941.

SOLVENTS "B" ON $8 BASIS

Commercial Solvents Corp. has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the class "B" stock, placing the issue on an $8 annual basis. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

A Texas charter has been granted to Duval Sulfur Co., capital $1,000,000. Incorporators are Roger J. Seaman, manager of the industrial department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, J. W. Cain and A. H. Smith, at Houston. The company is organized for mining of sulfur on 1,700 acres of land in Duval County. The principal stockholders are Smith and Cain, each of whom has subscribed to $499,500 of the stock and paid for $250,000 by transfer of the sulfur rights on the land.

Stockholders of Industrial Salvage Co., Wilmington, Del., voted to dissolve the company and distribute the assets. The purpose for which this company was formed, the disposal of excess war-time materials and equipment of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been accomplished, and assets have been turned into cash. Following a meeting of Industrial Salvage Co., stockholders and directors voted to distribute the cash through a liquidating dividend of 92½c a share, payable Sept. 20.

A syndicate of four American banking houses and one Amsterdam house have completed negotiations for a loan to the German State of Prussia amounting to $20,000,000. It is probable that the bonds will be offered simultaneously here and in the Amsterdam market early next week. The principals in the offering are Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., the Equitable Trust Company and Mendelsohn & Co. of Amsterdam.

Directors of Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., have telegraphed instructions to their manager at Lake Magadi to expedite resumption of production at the lake. In the directors' annual report of June it was stated that production was temporarily stopped in consequence of the market position in the East and the necessity for considerable repair and new construction work.

London financiers are deriding the French-Belgian loan scheme of Alfred Lowenstein, chairman of Cellulose Holdings & Investment Co., Ltd., saying that the proposed loan is an obvious attempt to gain control of rayon and other industries in France and Belgium.

AMER. POWDER BECOMES CELLULOSE PRODUCTS

Organization under the laws of Massachusetts of Cellulose Products, Inc., for the purpose of acquiring the property, plants and business of American Powder Mills, a Massachusetts corporation organized in 1883, which has been engaged in the manufacture of black and smokeless sporting powders and the nitrating of cotton from which its smokeless powders were made, is announced. The company will also acquire from Major M. J. Connolly certain secret formulae and processes for the economic purification and nitrating of cotton and the manufacture of a diversified line of cellulose products therefrom. Major Connolly will be chairman of the board of directors of Cellulose Products, Inc., which will have 30,000 shares of convertible preference no par stock, and 170,000 shares of no par common.

DU PONT STOCK SPLIT

Stockholders of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., have voted to change the common stock from 1,500,000 shares of $100 par to 5,000,000 shares of no-par value. Exchange of the stock will be made at the rate of one share of the old for two shares of the new, the date of exchange to be set by the directors. This action will increase the number of shares issued and outstanding from 1,330,829 to 2,661,658.

John J. Watson, president International Agricultural Corp. who arrived from Europe on the Aquitania, said that the company's report for the year ended June 30, 1926, to be out soon, would show earnings of about $1,400,000 available for dividends on the preferred. This is more than double the dividend requirements on the $10,000,000 7 per cent preferred.

American Cyanamid has declared an extra dividend of one half per cent on common, quarterly dividend of one per cent on common, and $1.50 quarterly on preferred, payable Oct. 1.

Devoe & Raynolds Co. will pay quarterly dividends of 60 cents on Class A and Class B common stock and 1¾ per cent on first and second preferred, Oct. 1.

United Dyewood has declared quarterly dividend of $1.75 on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

Hercules Powder Co. will pay quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on Sept. 25.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1925		1926		Current		Ann.
	High	Low	High	Low	Bid	Asked	Div.
*Air Reduction	115	86½	119¼	107⅝	130⅞	132	5
*Allied Chem	115¾	80	140	106	134⅛	135	4
*Allied Chem pfd	112¼	111	121⅞	118¾	121¾	122	7
*Am Ag Chem	29⅞	13½	34⅜	17¼	15¾	15⅞	
*Am Ag Chem pfd	82½	36½	96½	60½	54¼	54¾	
Am Can	...	...	58	38⅞	55¾	56	
Am Can pfd	121⅞	115	125½	121	125¾	126½	
*Am Cyan "A"	...	...	46	36⅞	34	40	
*Am. Cyan. "B"	...	...	47	35¼	39	43	
*Am Linseed	59¼	20	52⅞	28½	37½	38	
*Am Linseed pfd	89	53	87	75	77¼	78	
*Am Metals	57⅝	45¾	56⅝	47	51	51½	4
*Am Metals pfd	118	110	119	115	117	118	7
Am. Rayon Prod.	51⅞	26⅝	35¾	29¾	...	.	
Amer Smelting	114½	90⅜	144¾	112⅛	147⅝	148	7
*Am Smelting pfd	115¼	105½	117½	112⅞	117½	120	
*Am Zinc	12½	7⅞	12⅞	7⅛	7	8	8
*Am Zinc pfd	44⅞	24⅞	48⅛	26⅛	31½	33	
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	97½	100⅛	95¼	...	...	
*Archer-Dan-Mid	46	26	44¾	36	40	41	
*Archer-Dan-Mid pfd	105	90½	105	100	104	105	
*Armour Del pfd	100	90⅛	97⅞	93	94	94½	
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	59⅞	61	4
*Atlas Powder pfd	94	90⅛	97⅞	96	95	97	
Brooklyn Un Gas	100¼	73⅛	78¾	68	92	93	4
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	60	...	
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	55	...	
*Calla L & Z	4¾	1¼	2⅝	1½	1¾	1⅞	2
Canad. Ind.	20⅝	14	20	16¼	16⅞	...	
Canad. Salt	154½	140	145	131	105	115	
Casein Co	...	...	...	...	145	155	
Celluloid Corp	50¼	18⅝	26	15	16	18	
Celluloid Corp pfd	97	65	68	55	68½	72	
*Certainteed Prod	58¾	40¾	49½	37⅛	43	43½	
Charcoal Iron	35⅛	12¾	33½	24	10	20	
Chesebro. Mfg. Co.	74⅝	48¼	72½	65	67	69	
Clark Co. Fred	5	2⅛	5	2¾	2½	4	
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69½	70	75	
*Columb Carbon	62¾	40¾	69⅞	55⅝	65¼	66	
*Com Sol B	189	80¼	144⅞	118¼	169	170	
*Cont Can	93½	60	92½	70	80	80½	5
*Cont. Can. pfd.	118	114	118⅜	117½	...	...	
*Corn Prod	42⅜	32⅜	43⅜	35⅝	44¾	45	
*Corn Prod pf	127	118⅛	129⅛	122½	127	128½	7
*Davison Chem	40¾	27⅞	46¾	27⅛	35	35¼	7
*Davison Chem. pf.	...	...	...	...	43½	43½	
Devoe & Rayn A	90¼	52	103	33⅞	36½	36¾	
*Devoe & Rayn. B	...	...	101½	40	...	...	
*Du Pont deb	104¾	90	104½	101	106	106¾	10
*Du Pont de Nem	271¼	113¼	238⅞	193⅛	305½	307	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104⅞	112⅜	106⅝	120¾	121½	
*Freeport Texas	24⅞	8	30½	19⅝	27	27¼	
*Gen Asphalt	70	42½	73	50	86½	87	
*Gen Asphalt pfd	109	86½	118¾	94⅞	130⅛	134	
*Glidden	26½	12½	25⅜	18	19⅞	20	
*Gold Dust	51	37	56½	41½	50⅛	50½	
Grasselli	133½	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grasselli pf.	106	101¾	103⅛	102	101	103	6
Hercules Powd.	140	105	152	140½	167	171	6
Hercules Powd pf	113½	104½	114⅜	110	114	116	7
*Household Prod	47¼	34½	49⅜	40	43⅝	43¾	
Industrial Rayon	26⅞	17	19⅞	10½	...	...	
*Intl Agri	24⅛	7⅛	26¼	15¼	14	14½	
*Intl Agr. pfd	85	40	35	83½	80½	81¾	2
*Intl Nickel	48½	24½	46½	32⅜	36¾	37	2
*Intl. Salt	87⅛	67	84⅝	80	76	80¼	6
Mac And. & Forbes	...	...	46¾	40	40½	41½	
*Mathieson Alk	107¼	51	106⅛	69⅞	79½	80½	1
*Mathieson Alk pf.	100	97	100	100	...	...	
Merck & Co.	...	...	...	...	51	54	
Merrimac	...	...	...	...	75	80	
*Natl Dist	43½	29⅜	34	18	22½	22⅞	
*Natl Dist pf	81	52½	73⅛	57	45½	49	
*Natl Lead	174	138½	174¾	138	156	159½	
*Natl Lead pfd	118⅜	114¼	117½	116	116½	117¾	
N J Zinc	214½	181	214½	180	203	206	
Niag. A. pf.	...	...	...	...	80	85	
*Owens Bottle	60⅝	42¾	68¼	53¾	79¼	79½	3
Penn Salt	...	...	91	71	76	77	5
*Peoples Gas Chi	130	117	122¼	112	126½	126¾	3
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142½	156	...	
Shawinigan	175	130½	191	167½	170	...	
*Sherwin-Williams	43½	42½	108	107	106	...	
*St Jos Lead	52½	36⅜	48⅛	37⅞	42	43	2
Silica Gel	35	11¼	21	11⅛	16⅝	17	
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19⅞	21	
Swan & Finch pf.	16	16	.	.	20	30	
*Swift & Co	120	109	116	110	115	...	
Tenn C & C	15¼	7⅝	16	10⅞	11	11¼	1
Texas Gulf & S	121½	97½	142	119½	167½	168⅜	10
*Union Carbide	87	85	86½	73	90	91	
*United Dye pfd.	67	60	58	58	.	.	
Un Gas Imp	120½	79⅛	144½	84⅛	128	132½	
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155¼	8
U S Ind Al	97¼	72½	75½	45⅜	78	78½	
*U S Ind Al pfd	115	102	104¾	92¾	101	102¼	
*Va Car 6% w i	...	...	69	52¾	44½	45	
Will & Baumer	...	...	...	...	16½	...	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

[Industrial Chemicals]

BUTYL ACETATE DECLINES; OTHER SOLVENTS OFF

Sharp Selling Competition, Despite Greatly Increased Movement, Brings Weakness—Diacetone Alcohol, Anhydrous Ethyl Alcohol, Diamyl Phthtalate, Dibutyl Phthalate and Butyl Propionate Also Decline—Aqua Ammonia Steadier—Methanol Position Strengthens on Discontinuance of Denaturing Formulas Nos. 3 and 4—Tin Salts Higher

Advanced		Declined	
Tin Bichloride, ½c lb.	Alcohol, Diacetone, 20c gal.	Diamyl Phthalate, 20c gal.	
Tin Crystals, 1c lb.	Alcohol, Ethyl, Anhydrous, 5c gal.	Dibutyl Phthalate, 25c gal.	
Tin Tetrachloride, 1c lb.	Barium Carbonate, $2.50 ton	Ethyl Acetate, 6c gal.	
	Butyl Acetate, 5c gal.	Potassium Permanganate, ¼c lb.	

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial c-l ....lb.	$.11½	$.11½	$.11½	$.10	$.19½	$.07
Sulfuric Acid, Tanks 66° ..ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l NY ..100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l ..100lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate c-l NY ..100lbs	4.75	4.75	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic c-l Imp., ..lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l ..100lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. c-l 100lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	4.65	.06¼
Sodium Prussiate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10½	1.25	.18
Average	3.012)	3.012	3.022	2.906	10.79	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 786-796

Pronounced weakness, due to sharp selling competition, is evident in lacquer chemicals. Many prices have declined sharply and the margin of profits on some of them is very small. Butyl acetate is now down to a basis of $1.40 gal. as open quotation, and $1.37 openly admitted as acceptable, despite the fact that butanol has advanced 1c lb and the cost of the butanol to the producer of the acetate is given at $1.32 per gallon of acetate. Sharp reductions are also reported in ethyl acetate, butyl propionate, diamyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, diacetone alcohol and anhydrous ethyl alcohol. It is not a question of any decline in demand, or of new products displacing the older ones. The tonnages moving are larger than ever before, and evidently sellers feel that they can accept lower prices due to increased production.

Outstanding among other industrials is aqua ammonia which is showing greatly increased steadiness. The low levels of selling prices are creating many new outlets and increased consumption in the old outlets. The consumption in rayon produced by the cupro-ammonium process has increased considerably due to the fact that the lower prices of ammonia have meant a saving of 20c lb in the rayon. Ammonia is also being used for nitrating sulfuric acid towers in place of nitric acid. Ammonium chloride is steady on both grades. Copper sulfate producers are maintaining their schedules fairly well, although the market is easy. Potassium permanganate is sharply competitive and prices have been shaded slightly.

Increased strength is reported in sodium silicofluoride and prices are fractionally higher. Producers of tin salts have advanced their schedules for deliveries covering the period from Sept. 11 to Sept. 20 inclusive. The present advance is 1c lb on crystals and tetrachloride, and ½c lb on bichloride. Tin salt prices are now changed three times monthly, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first respectively.

The methanol position has gained considerable strength due to the fact that denaturing formulas Nos. 3 and 4 have been eliminated. This leaves only formulas Nos. 1 and 5 in force, both of which employ methanol. Producers are unchanged in their quotations, which are very firm, but further advances are not unlikely in the near future. Barium carbonate is lower.

HAMBURG COLORS HIGHER

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 4 — Heavy chemicals are quoted at unchanged prices: Hyposulfite of soda, commercial crystals £6 17s 6d per 100 kilos; caustic potash $13. Inflation of French and Belgian currencies is still facilitating the export trade of those countries. Improvement is slow in Hamburg for this reason and because manufacturers have appointed direct agencies in foreign countries and the position of Hamburg exporters is difficult.

Prices quoted are f. o. b. Hamburg. They do not include profits of Hamburg exporters, nor freight and insurance:

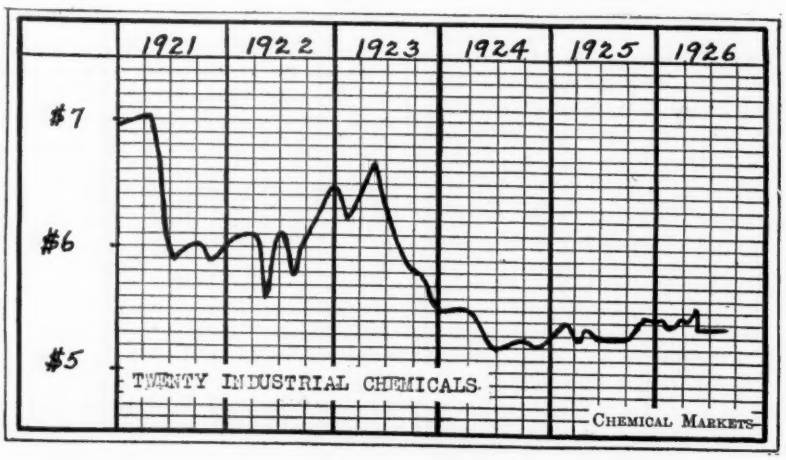
White arsenic, £15 1,000 kilos; barium carbonate, $2.65 100 kilos; Epsom salts, tech., £1 16s 1,000 kilos; calcium chloride, £3 2s 6d 1,000 kilos; chlorate of potash $12 100 kilos; carbonate of potash, $11.40 100 kilos; sal ammoniac $8 100 kilos; oxalic acid, £23 15s 1,000 kilos.

The advancing tendency of metals has brought higher quotations for metal colors.

Australian duty on acetone after January 1, 1927, has been fixed at 40% ad valorem. British acetone comes under the preferential tariff and is dutiable at 30% ad valorem; the medium duty is 35%.

Portuguese duties on glue, olive oil, calcium phosphate and carbide have been reduced. Export duties on kaolin and pyrites have been modified.

France has reduced the tax on liquid carbonic acid from 15 francs per kilogram to 8 francs.



Nitrate of Soda Market Unsettled

Sales By The Producers' Association During August Amounted to 161,000 Tons—Lowest Price Acceptable to the Association is 18s 9d Per Quintal For First Half September Delivery

"Importers of nitrate of soda are quoting today 95%, spot and September at 2.36c, October 2.40c, November 2.44c, December 2.48c, January 2.51c, February 2.52c, March-May inclusive 2.53c, with 96% Arrival Test 5c and 96% West Coast Assay 7½c per 100 lbs. additional," say Parsons & Petit.

"According to cable just received from the West Coast, the shipments during August were as follows: 50,000 tons shipped to Europe; 45,000 tons shipped to United States Atlantic; 7,500 tons shipped to United States Pacific; 7,500 tons shipped to Hawaii, and 6,000 tons shipped to Japan.

London mail advices, dated Aug. 31, state that the market in Europe has been featureless, except for the liquidation of a round quantity of Hamburg stock, for prompt delivery.

"During the past month, the market has been badly unsettled by reports of considerable public agitation in Chile to repeal those statutes of the association which preclude free selling for delivery before July 1927. The uneasiness was deepened by recent news of the resignation from the directorate for reasons of ill-health of the president—to whom a respectful tribute is due for his long tenure of office and arduous services—and of other officers of the association. These apprehensions have since, however, been allayed by the President of the Republic stating officially that the Government intends to maintain the association unimpaired until June 30, 1927; and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will dispose for the rest of the current nitrate year of any further question of a premature return to free selling, which, however desirable it may be at the proper time, would at present precipitate such great demoralization among stockholders as to nullify to a great extent the normal benefit of lower prices.

"The urgent need of the market in existing circumstances is to be allowed to consolidate on the current scale of prices, and any further interference with this process cannot be too strongly deprecated. It has been definitely decided by the Chilean Government that there can be no reduction of export duty before June 30, 1927, and in consequence, the Producers' Association resolved at a meeting held in Valparaiso on the 11th inst., to confirm the existing scale of prices for delivery f. a. s. Chile.

"Sales by the association during the past month amount to 161,000 tons, the total quantity sold for delivery since last June being 432,000 tons and comprising: 219,000 tons June, 49,000 tons July, 157,000 tons August and 7,000 tons Sept-Jan. delivery. The lowest price now acceptable by the Association is 18s 9d per quintal for first half September delivery. A strike of short duration was recently reported at Mejillones. The ascertained Coast Stock at June 30 has been cabled as 1,210,000 tons. This figure includes the stocks of associated and non-associated producers and is 12,300 tons below the total arrived at by deduction from monthly returns.

"The nitrate freight market has been inactive and several steamers have left the Coast for better employment elsewhere.

"The world faces a famine crop," say M. H. Thomas & Co., Dallas, Tex., in discussing the cotton crop situation. "When the long delayed realization of this fact is forced upon the public prices will record much higher levels," they declared.

AUGUST STATISTICS (IN TONS)

Production	Europe (incl. Egypt)	United States	Various	Total	Coast stock at 1st Sept. (estimated)
1926—140,402	50,000	45,000	20,000	115,000	1,278,000
1925—224,586	126,280	60,070	25,000	211,350	841,000

Visible Supply for Europe, 1st September

	European Stock	Afloat	Total
1926 —	230,750	115,250	346,000
1925 —	182,800	183,200	366,000
1924 —	110,700	211,300	322,000

European Imports, Deliveries and Stocks

1926 —	Imports from Chile during August	— 54,390
1925 —	Imports from Chile during August	— 141,890
1924 —	Imports from Chile during August	— 99,440
1926 —	Deliveries from ports during August	— 52,840
1925 —	Deliveries from ports during August	— 67,590
1924 —	Deliveries from ports during August	— 45,340
1926 —	Stocks in ports at 1st September	— 230,750
1925 —	Stocks in ports at 1st September	— 182,800
1924 —	Stocks in ports at 1st September	— 110,700

Denatured Alcohol

ALL FORMULAS

Fillers

WHITING — XXX, Superfine, 313, Caltex.

MAGNESIA — Carbonate, Oxide, Technical & U.S.P., Light & Heavy.

Phenol

Congealing Point 40° C Minimum

Ice Crystals, U. S. P.

New York Stocks

Wood Chemicals

Acetate of Lime
Methanol
Acetone
Formaldehyde

WM. S. GRAY & CO.
342 Madison Avenue
New York City
Tel. Vanderbilt 0500

[Crudes & Intermediates]

OCTOBER BENZENE OFFERED AT 24c GAL.

Spot Market is Weak—Toluene Firm in Some Directions and Weak in Others—Solvent Naphtha and Xylene in Same Position—Pyridine Shaded—Cresylic Acid and Naphthalene Strong in Foreign Markets —Intermediates Steady—Ortho-Nitro-Toluene Higher on Demand as Denaturant—Formula Discontinued, However—Gamma Acid Lower —Benzidine Firmer

Advanced

Ortho-Nitro-Toluene, 5c lb.

Declined

Acid Gamma, 4c lb.
Benzene, October Shipment, 1c gal.
Pyridine, 5c gal.

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wks ..gal.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake .....lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.16	.03
Phenol Spot .....lb.	.18	.18	.18	.22	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wks., ...gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	—
Aniline Oil le-l	.16	.15	.15	.16	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine .....lb.	35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthol bbls .....lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline e-l	.32	.32	.30	.32	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls .....lb.	.48	.45	.45	.57	1.58	.18
Average	3.08	3.04	0.302	0.312		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 786-796

Position of light oil distillates continues in an uncertain condition with the trend of benzene prices decidedly downward. Producers of benzene are weak in their open quotations, and although these prices are unchanged at present, very many spot sales are passing at 1c gallon under these figures. In fact producers are openly quoting October deliveries at 24c gal. Some factors claim that toluene is firm at unchanged figures, while others intimate shading by a wide margin. The firmer factors state that producers will be unwilling to recover the toluene if prices fall very far. Solvent naphtha and all grades of xylene are in exactly the same positions as toluene. The sharp decline in demand for benzene for motor fuel blending, with production at record figures, is responsible for the weakness. With the Fall and Winter approaching, producers will meet with increased difficulty in moving their production into consumption.

Pyridine is slightly lower on spot despite the continuance of the coal strike in England, which should tend to strengthen its position. The slight demand for alcohol is the cause. Naphthalene is dull out of season, although the crude situation in England has tightened considerably and the market appears strong. Crude is actually scarce in England. Cresylic acid is in a strong position owing to the coal strike in England and prices are much firmer.

Intermediate demand has shown a slight improvement. Price changes have been few and slight. The outstanding change was an advance of 5c lb in ortho-nitro-toluene. A sudden demand for this material was brought about by a heavy demand for alcohol denatured by formula No. 4, in which a choice is given between ortho-nitro-toluene and nitrobenzene. This formula, however, was discontinued during the latter part of last week and the demand for ortho-nitro-toluene will doubtless subside, and prices recede. Makers of gamma acid are lower in their quotations and as low as $1.06 lb is being done in competition. Benzidine remains firm at last week's advance to 70c lb for carlots. Makers are firm on aniline oil, oil of myrbane and dimethylaniline. Para-nitroailine is quite steady at recent advance and some factors predict further advances. Business in H acid is at a standstill, and factors do not anticipate its return to activity. The smaller dye makers are now buying the colors made from H acid at prices below their cost of manufacture. The same condition is formulating in other intermediates, so it looks as though intermediate business is declining.

GERMAN COLOR MAKERS MERGE

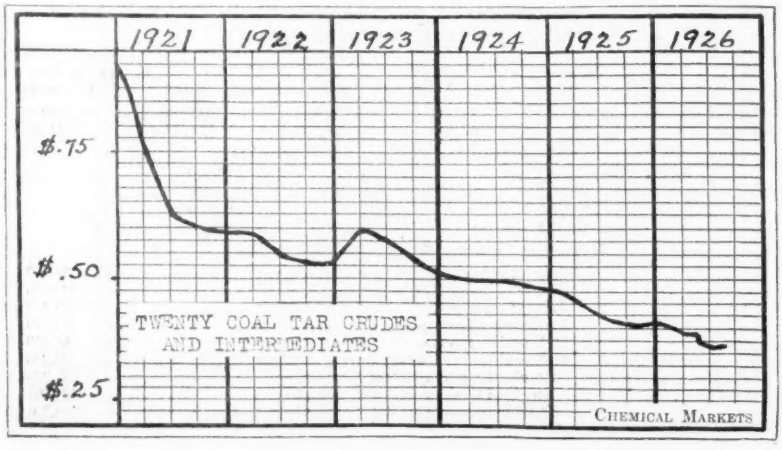
Two of Germany's oldest and most prominent manufacturers of mineral colors have combined, according to Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. They are Gebrueder Heyl & Co., Berlin-Charlottenburg, and A. Behringer G. m. b. H. Production costs will be lowered by introduction of new processes, and by economies possible through the fusion. The combination plans to develop its export business particularly.

W. Behringer retires from the administration. The council will include Dr. Hissink, president of Bergmann Elektrizitaets Aktien-Gesellschaft, Direktor Dr. Hans Schulte, and Dr. jur. Joachim Heyl.

All by-product coke works in Alabama are operating to capacity, independent producers finding a steadily improving market for their product, and iron and steel manufacturing companies needing all the coke they are producing. Coke prices have been firm all through the summer, $5.50 to $6 being asked on foundry coke.

Herman A. Metz has been nominated as a director representing the public on the Board of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. Mr. Metz is now serving as one of the public directors, and the Transit Commission has renominated him for a three-year term.

"Dyestuffs," issued by National Aniline and Chemical Co., New York, has an article on "Problems of the Weighting and Dyeing of Silk Yarns" in its September number.



NEW DYE STRENGTH LIST

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7—The Customs Service, Treasury Department, has just issued another supplemental list of the proposed strength of imported coal-tar dyes. The new list follows:

No.	Class Index	Name of Standard	Mfr.
1 AM	B	Astra Phlexine FF extra	By
		Basic Pink G	I.G.
2 AM	S146	Azo Fuchsine GA	By
	C153	Azo Fuchsine G	I.G.
3 AM	D.d	Diazo Brown RW	J
		Diazo Brown RW Conc.	J
4 AM	V	Eridan Scarlet R 20% Paste	K
		Vat Scarlet R Pastes and Powder	I.G.
5 AM	S879/0	Indigo MLB/2R 20% Paste	M
5 AM	C1182/3	Indigo B.A.S. F/RB pastes and Powder	I.G.
6 AM	A	Neolan Black GG	J
		Pilatus Fast Black GG	I.G.
7 AM	A	Neolan Pink G	J
		Pilatus Fast Pink G	I.G.
8 AM	S654	Nile Blue 2B	B
	C914	Danubia Blue BBX	I.G.
9 AM	S574	Rhodamine 3B	J
	C751	Rhodamine 3B Extra	J
10 AM	A	Sulphon Cyanine 5R Extra	By
		Alphanol Blue BRN	I.G.
11 AM	V	Thioindigo Black B 20% Paste	K
		Vat Black B Pastes and Powders	K

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF DYES CORRESPONDING TO DYES ALREADY ADOPTED AS STANDARDS

49	S785	Alizarine SDG 20% Paste	M
	C1039	Alizarine Red GL	I.G.
		Pastes and Powder	
50	S784	Alizarine SX 20% Paste	B
	C1040	Alizarine Red SX	I.G.
		Pastes and Powder	
51	S778	Alizarine VI Extra Pure 20% Paste	B
	C1027	Alizarine Red VI Old	I.G.
		Pastes and Powder	
120	C1114	Anthrene Blue BCS 20% Paste	Newport
		Vat Blue RC Pastes and Powder	SD
144	D.d	Benzo Fast Brown 3GL	By
		Triazol Fast Bwn. 3GL	GrE
273	S881	Ciba Blue 2BD 16%	DOW
	C1184	Paste	
		Brilliant Indigo BASF 4B Fine Pastes & Powder	I.G
		Brilliant Indigo 4 BC Pastes and Powder	I.G.
307	S516	Crystal Violet Extra	B
	C681	"B" Crystal Violet SD	B
340	S274	Diaminogen Extra	C
	C314	Diamine Neron B B G	I.G.
363	D.d	Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 2 BL Extra	By
		Developed Brilliant Scarlet 2 BL	By
22 AB	D.AS	Duranol Red BB 10%	BDC
		Paste	
		Pink (Rose) B Extra, for acetate Silk, Pastes and Powder	I.G.
449	S137	Fast Yellow G 10%	K
	C16	Fast Yellow S	I.G.
463	L	Hansa Yellow G 15%	M
		Paste	
		Lake Fast Yellow G	I.G.
		Pastes, Powder & Lumps	
464	L	Hansa Yellow 5G 15%	M
		Paste	
		Lake Yellow 5G	I.G.
		Pastes, Powder & Lumps	
482	S910	Helindone Pink BN	M
	C1211	10% Paste	
		Vat Rose (Pink) BN	M
		Pastes and Powder	
484	S918	Helindone Red 3B	M
	C1212	20% Paste	
		Vat Red Violet RH	I.G.
		Pastes and Powder	
488	S810	Helindone Yellow 3 GN	M
	C1138	20% Paste	
		Vat Yellow 3 GN Pastes and Powder	M
519	S843	Indanthrene Blue GC	B
	C1115	10% Paste	
		Sandothrene Blue NG	S
		Pastes and Powder	
550	S871	Indanthrene Red Violet RRN 12½% Paste	B
	C1161	Vat Reddish Violet RRK Pastes and Powder	IG
553	S763	Indanthrene Violet B	B
	C1105	Extra 20% Paste	
		Vat Violet BS	B
		Pastes and Powder	
566	A	Indocyanine B	A
		Fast Cyanine Blue B	J
600	S515	Methyl Violet 2 B	By
	C680	"C" Methyl Violet FA	B
611	S625	Modern Heliothrope DH	D.H.
	C882	Gallo Heliotrope BD	I.G.
619	D.d	Naphtogene Blue B	A
		Diazamine Blue BR, BR Cons	S
622	S7	Naphtol Yellow S	By
	C10	Naphtol Yellow SXX	I.G.
718	D	Solamine Blue FF	A
		Direct Fast Blue FFB	By
723	C748	Sulpho Rosazeine B	M
		Sulphon Rhodamine B	M
728	A	Sulphon Yellow 5 G	By
		Wool Fast Yellow 5 G	By
729	A	Sulphon Yellow R	By
		Wool Fast Yellow R	By
744	Sr	Thiogene New Blue BL	M
		Sulphide New Blue BLX Conc.	M

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL STANDARD LIST

Hydron Yellow G G 20% Paste (C) Standard 18 AD is changed to Hydron Yellow G G 16-2/3% Paste.

Indigo, Pure, RB, RBN, (B), listed under Standard 562, is removed from the list.

Diazamine Blue BR, BR Conc. (S), listed under Standard 375, is removed from the list.

Wool Fast Yellow 5G (B), listed under Standard 727, is removed from the list.

It is reported that the "Miikefabrik of the Mitsui Mining Company" has succeeded to work out a process by which it will be possible to sell at an equal price to the German product; production on a large scale will be opened shortly. Japanese imports of synthetic indigo amounted to 1,500 tons, valued at 3,780,000 yen in 1924, and to 970 tons, valued at 2,610,000 yen in 1925.

BRITISH COAL-TAR IMPORTS INCREASE

Value During First Half of Year £493,848, Against £365,279 During First Half of Last Year—Exports of Coal-Tar Dyes Decreased By 7,000 Hundredweight

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14—British imports of coal-tar products, other than pitch and dyes and dyestuffs, during the first six months of this year were valued at £493,848, compared with imports valued at £365,279 during the first half of last year, says a report from London. Imports of dyes and coal-tar intermediates are tabulated below:

Dyes and Dyestuffs	First six months 1925 Cwts.	Value	First six months 1926 Cwts.	Value
Coal-tar intermediates including aniline oil & salt, and phenyl-glycin	380	£4,411	286	£3,100
Finished coal-tar dyestuffs:				
Alizarin	10,049	£49,798	945	£34,898
Synthetic Indigo				
Natural Indigo	128	3,361	326	7,997
Other sorts	14,447	281,328	18,857	383,772
Extracts for dyeing:				
Cutch	35,492	62,212	36,868	66,288
Other sorts	30,951	921,720	15,912	52,496

British exports of coal-tar dyes decreased in quantity this year by over 7,000 hundredweight, totaling 49,503 hundredweight, valued at £353,533 against £495,169 a year ago. Exports of other dyes and dyestuffs increased by 5,000 hundredweight to 29,024 hundredweight, valued at £42,465 as compared with £36,721 in 1925. The export trade was characterized by large increases in shipments of benzol and toluol and of tar oil, creosote oil, etc., as shown in the following table:

Coal-Tar Products	First six months 1925 Cwts.	Value	First six months 1926 Cwts.	Value
Carbolic Acid	63,118	£107,017	67,237	£104,346
Anthracene	10,731	5,662	7,321	3,225
Naphthalene	9,002	7,310	10,384	5,607
	(Gals.)		(gals.)	
Benzol and toluol	137,884	13,363	418,535	37,325
Tar oil, creosote oil, etc.	20,849,689	2,455	26,875,943	828,895

President Coolidge has re-appointed on the Tariff Commission temporarily Henry H. Glassie, Independent Democrat, whose term expired recently. Opposition to Mr. Glassie exists among many Democrats, including Senator Robinson, who conducted an investigation into the Commissioner's activities in connection with the sugar tariff report. Mr. Coolidge feels that it would be unfair to give any one else a permanent appointment while the proposal for a reduction of the commission and the investigation are pending.

National Solantine Pink 4 BL possesses excellent solubility and level dyeing properties, and is recommended for application to cotton and rayon, and for union dyeing, in which animal fibres are practically unstained. Excellent whites are obtained when discharged with hydrosulfite. The paper trade should find this dye of use for the tinting of bonds where special light fastness is required.

Due to a reduction in rail mill schedules Illinois Steel Co. has blown out a furnace at Gary, leaving 17 out of 27 in operation. The entire Chicago district now has 25 furnaces in operation out of 36.

W. F. George Chemicals, New York, has obtained judgment against Boulevard Textile Corp. for $1,035.95 in New York County.

[Oils and Fats]

LINSEED OIL LOWER ON COMPETITION FOR ORDERS

Crushers Now Offer at a Lower Level Than For Several Months Past —Chinawood Oil Steady and in Better Demand—Cottonseed Easy and Routine—Denatured Olive Oil Replacements Again Higher—Otherwise Market is Unchanged

Advanced

Chinawood Oil, tanks, spot, ¼c lb.
Chinawood Oil, tanks, coast ¼c lb.
Corn Oil, crude, ¼c lb.

Declined

Linseed Oil, spot, 0.2c lb.
Cottonseed Oil, PSY, ½c lb. spot
Rapeseed Oil, blown 1c lb.

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil NY .....gal.	.62	.62	.60	.62	1.20	.26½
Degras American, bbl. .....lb.	.04¾	.04¾	.04¼	.04¼	.23	.03⅛
Lard No. 1 .....gal.	.85⅜	.85¾	.85⅜	.89	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks ....gal.	.47½	.47½	.47½	.53¼	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot 20° ct .....gal.	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.24	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12¼	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P. .....lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.16½	.17	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks .....lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09⅜	.10¼	.30	.14
Cottonseed crude tanks ....lb.	.11½	.11½	.12½	.09¼	.25	.08
Linseed Crude c-l bbls .....gal.	.84	.88½	.92	1.05	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.18	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined .....lb.	.16½	.16½	.16⅛	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls .....lb.	.12½	.13½	.13½	.13	.19¼	.07
Average	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.93	5.92	1.56..

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 798

Further reductions in the spot price of linseed oil was a feature of the activity on this market last week. Competition for what limited business there was, and a consequent tendency to shade prices was responsible for the decline which marked the lowest point reached for some months past. Spot cottonseed oil was offered a shade easier last week with scant interest and bids were heard well under the offers, with the result that but routine business was transacted. Cottonseed futures were also proportionately lower with crude at the mills unchanged and routine.

The fall in the price has been checked temporarily and at the close of last week prices were on a par with those of the previous week. Sellers also find a better consuming inquiry which is expected to be a factor in holding the market up. The Chinese market has not shown any tendency to weaken and should it be necessary to buy at their price, it is possible that an advance on spot will follow.

Denatured olive oil stands out as the strongest item on the list, with cable indicating replacement costs on a par with spot selling prices. Purchases made on the basis of these advanced costs will probably be offered on this market at an advanced price. Consuming interest continues in good volume. Foots are unchanged on spot and for shipment.

Otherwise there were few, if any, changes other than some minor readjustments of price on animal oils and a slightly easier position on blown rapeseed oil. Red oil and stearic acid are moving in a manner quite satisfactory to producers.

A cotton crop of 15,166,000 bales of 500 pounds this season is forecast in the semi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture based on a condition of 59.6 per cent of normal as of Sept. 1. This is a decrease of 82,000 bales under the estimate of two weeks ago.

HULL OIL MARKETS

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

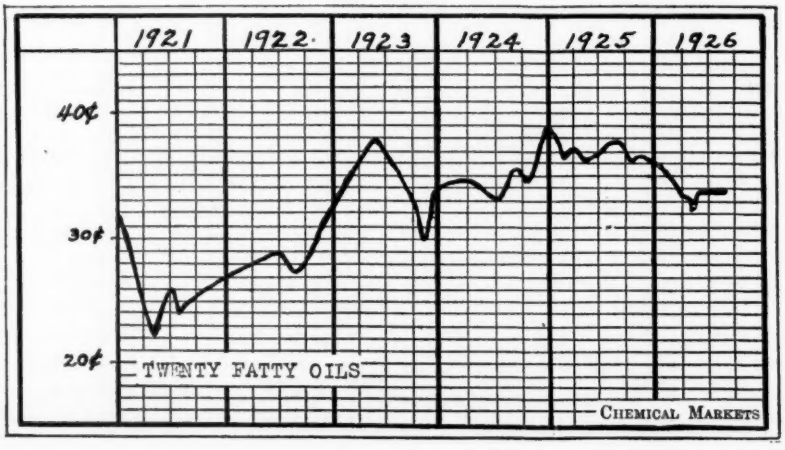
Hull, England, Sept. 3—Linseed. A quiet market, with near at hand seed pressed for sale. Business is on a meagre scale. Linseed oil about 10s lower on the week. Is only in poor request at the decline. Cottonseed extremely inactive for all classes. Prices are about unchanged. Cotton oil inactive and lower. Buyers show no interest. Exports are to Antwerp 31, Copenhagen 2, New York 100, Oslo 18, Schiedam 475—together 626 tons. Soya beans quiet and lower. Soya bean oil neglected. Palm kernels quiet. Palm kernel oil quiet and in moderate demand. Rapeseed steady. Rape oil steady. Cakes in slightly better request. Vegetable oil markets have been very quiet for the last three weeks.

The Georgia Co-operative Crop Reporting Service has issued a cotton crop report as follows: "Georgia's cotton crop for 1926 is estimated at 1,132,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Conditions 53 per cent of normal, as compared with 56 per cent two weeks before; 55 per cent Sept. 1, 1925, and 64 per cent on the same date in 1924. Allowing for 2.5 per cent abandonment, the State acreage is about 9 per cent greater than last year, indicated yield 138 pounds per acre. With favorable weather conditions during the remainder of the season this section will make more cotton than in 1925."

Announcement has been made by the United States Tariff Commission that Mark A. Smith, Fred Shelledy and W. C. Funk have been ordered to proceed to various sections of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama to gather production cost data in connection with the pending peanut investigation.

Petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Long Island Color and Chemical Co., Long Island City, N.Y. by Cyrus M. Lerner, whose claim is $5,000. George F. Picken was appointed receiver.

Benjamin Moore & Co., have changed their New York address to 511 Canal St.



WHERE COTTON PESTS ARE NOW ACTIVE

Summarizing reports from the various laboratories and testing areas throughout the cotton belt up to Aug. 16, the central laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Tallulah, La., says that in most of the infested area the leaf worms are in the pupal stage, with a few moths emerging, and that the next generation of worms is due says the "Wall Street Journal."

The leaf worm has defoliated practically all cotton in south central Texas that has not been poisoned and defoliation is common in the north central and northeastern portions though much poison is being applied in these sections. In Oklahoma leaf worms are reported in the southeastern portions with some defoliation. In Arkansas leaf worms are reported as destructive in some eastern and central counties. In Louisiana defoliation is reported as common in a number of scattered areas throughout the state where poison has not been applied. In Mississippi worms are reported present in nearly all sections of the state. Some defoliation has been reported in southwestern Tennessee. In Alabama worms have been reported in scattered areas in the northern and western portions, with some defoliation.

In Texas weevils are reported throughout the central and eastern portions with widely scattered reports of damage. In Oklahoma weevil damage has been reported in the southeastern portion. In Arkansas damage is reported as being done by weevils in local areas in some of the eastern counties. In Louisiana weevil damage is reported throughout the state. In Mississippi weevils are reported as on the increase with considerable damage in some areas. In Alabama there is reported a general infestation of weevils with some damage in the southern portion. In Tennessee some damage has been reported in local areas in the southwestern portion. In Georgia a few reports of weevil damage in local areas in the northern portion have been received. In South Carolina a light weevil infestation is reported generally, with some damage in local areas. In North Carolina a general light weevil infestation is reported with heavy infestations in restricted areas.

Ellis Jackson, of Ellis Jackson & Co., Philadelphia, will return from a Summer in France on S. S. Paris arriving in New York on October 2.

FLAXSEED DECISION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7—The Treasury Department has announced that it has extended a former Treasury Decision providing for the manufacture of oil cake and linseed oil by the Bisbee Linseed Company at its Philadelphia plant with the use of imported flaxseed to provide for the manufacture of these products at its Chicago plant and the manufacture of refined oil and linseed meal at the Philadelphia and Chicago plants with the use of raw linseed oil and linseed cake produced from imported flaxseed.

Dr. V. K. Irion, Commissioner of Conservation of Louisiana, recently signed an order cutting the consumption of natural gas by the seventeen carbon black plants in the Ouachita Parish field 31,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, or from 275,000,000 to 244,000,000 a day for the next six months, ending March 1, 1927. For the six-month period following that another 31,000,000 cubic feet per day cut will be made. The reductions, Dr. Irion said, will be allocated among the companies according to their investments and units in operation.

New York Stock Exchange has ceased active trading in about 170 stocks which have been transferred to the inactive list, including Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., 7 per cent cumulative first preferred; Sherwin-Williams Corp., 7 per cent preferred series A; Mathieson Alkali Works, 7 per cent preferred.

R. B. Robinette, president National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, has called upon members to make a good showing at the annual convention of the three national organizations in Washington, D. C., during the week of Oct. 11.

James B. Day & Co., shellac enamels, Chicago, will combine its offices and manufacturing in a building at 1872 Clybourn st., recently purchased.

American Paint & Supply Co., Dallas, Tex., is suing for $1,056 on alleged unreasonable charges on three carloads of talc transported by New York Central.

Pioneer Color Works, Brooklyn, has filed a certificate of dissolution with the New York Secretary of State.

New standards for soya beans have been issued by Department of Agriculture.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE ELECTS NEW MEMBERS

Arthur J. Cutten of Chicago, who was known as one of the largest wheat traders in the country during the bull market of 1924, has been made an associate member of the New York Produce Exchange. Associate memberships were granted also to Louis Costa, Peter Doyne, J. Frank Graham, James W. Lee, Walter H. Riemann, Alphonse S. Rosenberg, Henry E. Sellers and E. H. L. Stonington. Prentice Strong of Stewart & Co., Frederick L. Peisach of Kennedy & Co., Alfred Fisher of Pritchard & Co., and Joseph A. Wade of J. A. Wade & Co., have been elected to regular memberships on New York Produce Exchange.

The Colorado Animal By-products Co. has completed the erection of a plant at Salt Lake City, and will use the animal by-products from seven Utah packing houses. The company has two plants operating in Denver. The Salt Lake City plant will manufacture principally poultry and hog feeds. The officers of the concern are Max Fiedelman, president; P. H. Soble, vice-president, and Jacob Golden, secretary and treasurer. The new Salt Lake City plant is in charge of Vice-President Soble.

Elliott Varnish Co., Chicago, will make an addition to its plant, thus increasing considerably its present manufacturing space, now occupying about 35,000 square feet. H. A. Rowland, president, said August business was the largest of any month since the firm started operations at its present location, five years ago. The company is specializing on varnishes and enamels.

Baltimore reports state that the garbage tankage contract of the Sanitary Reduction Co., a corporation in which Frank A. Furst, a noted political leader, is said to have an influential voice, has been awarded to the Baugh & Sons Co., at a price which is withheld. The Sanitary Company reduces the garbage of the city.

J. B. Sipe & Co., Bridgeville, Pa., manufacturer of paints, varnishes, etc., will soon begin the erection of a new two-story addition, 60 by 160 ft., estimated to cost approximately $50,000. A list of equipment to be installed has been arranged.

R. R. Mackinney, vice-president, New York Color & Chemical Co., sailed July 31 for Southhampton on the "Olympic."

Industrial Raw Materials

CARNAUBA AND JAPAN WAXES HIGHER ON SPOT

ood Demand and Scarcity of Stocks Force Advance—Rosins and Turpentins Easier and Quiet—Tapioca Flour Higher—Varnish Gums Quiet —All Other Items Show Little Change Over the Week

Advanced	Declined
Carnauba Wax, No. 1 Yellow, 6c lb.	Divi Divi, ship., $2.00 ton
Tapioca Flour, imp., ¼c lb.	Mangrove Bark, $3.00 ton.
Wattle Bark ship., $1.00 ton	Rosin, B, 25c 280 lbs.
Rosin, F, 10c 280 lb	Rosin D, M, 05c 280 lb.
	Rosin, WG, 10c 280 lb.
	Turpentine, 2½c gal.

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 800-802

For the past few weeks there has been a sustained upward movement noted in several waxes, particular in carnauba, and to some extent Japan wax. A heavy demand and a consequent shortage in spot supplies was responsible for the movement in carnauba to a point where it is now practically quoted in a nominal way. Japan wax, while not showing any marked increase in price, nevertheless is quite firm at the quoted price. Prices coming in from Japan indicate that the shipment market is also well maintained.

The spot market for rosin has again reacted downward on the lower grades, although the medium and fine grades are holding fairly steady. The market seems to have a steady undertone and it is significant that the present price ranges from $1.00 on the common grades to $1.25 on the fine grades higher than the corresponding week last year.

Higher prices and a healthy demand are reported in some quarters on all grades of starches and dextrins as well as imported tapioca flour. Dye and tanning materials have shown no change with factors here awaiting news on the new crop of some items. Varnish gums are quiet on fairly steady market with sellers looking to a better demand at an early date. Accelerators and dry colors have not shown any changes worthy of comment.

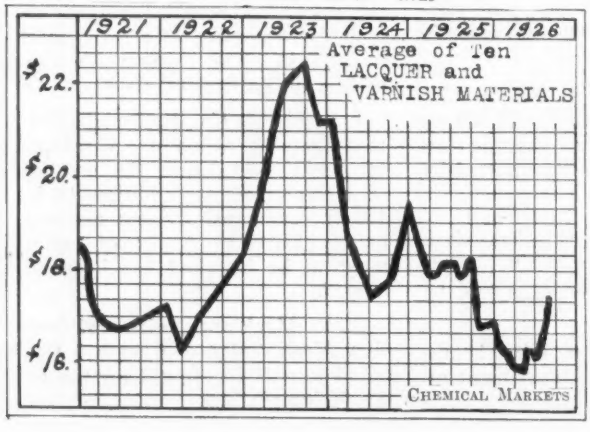
(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Sept 13—The local turpentine market closed the week firm at 85¼c@85½c gal., with offerings of 366 bbls. sold. A majority of the sales were at the higher level. On the basis of better inquiry for turpentine it is expected that this week will show a firmer market and possibly an advance. Many consumers have limited stocks and should continue to buy for their future requirements. After this month the trade here looks for an additional demand which will put the price higher. Receipts this week were 4,598 bbls.; sales reported, 2,441 bbls.; shipments, 6,290 bbls. and Savannah stocks, 15,971 bbls.

On a steady market, rosins closed last week with sales of 1,124 bbls. on Saturday, leaving 1,150 bbls. unsold. Friday witnessed recoveries from the easy position earlier in the week, but with limited buyers the advances were not marked. It appears that the market for fine grades will hold steady and the trade here looks to further possible reductions in the common and medium grades. The splendid demand should cause consumers to take advantage of the present low prices on the lower grades. Receipts this week were 14,885 bbls.; sales reported 7,774 bbls.; shipment, 9,679 bbls. and stocks, 69,373 bbls. Current quotations are: B, $12.40; D, $12.65; E, $13.90; F, $14.00; G, $14.05; H, $14.10; I, $14.15; K, $14.15; M, $14.20; N, $14.75; N, $14.75; WG, $15.25; WW, $15.60.

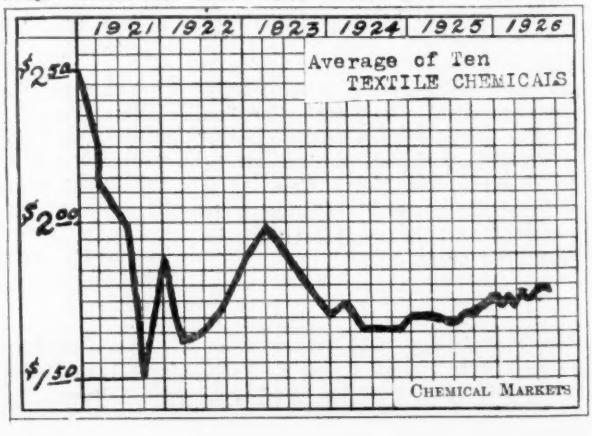
Lacquers and Varnishes

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l drs wks 10 lb	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	5.50	1.05
Butyl Al, dr wks	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	2.50		
Chinwd Oil bbls NY10 lb.	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.50	2.00	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10 lb	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil .....gal.	1.30	1.30	1.30	2.20	4.00	2.50
Benz 90% tks wks10gal	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil c-l bbls gal.	.84	.89	.92	1.03	1.88	.58
Rosin F grade NY 28 lb.	1.57	1.54	1.65	1.28	1.70	.43
Soluble Cotton ....10 lb	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l dock ....gal.	.91½	.94	.98	1.06½	.70	.49
Average	1.588	1.598	1.746	1.720		



Textile Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	$3.24	$3.24	$3.24	$3.00	$17.00	$1.50
Acid Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.70	.70½
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sul c-l ..100lbs.	4.75	4.75	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Epsom Salt, USP	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.25	1.50
Glauber's Salt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic, Imp	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.10	.69
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bichromate	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.45	.04¼
Average	1.770	1.770	1.768	1.747	4.8008	1.25



[Agricultural Chemicals]

NITRATE OF SODA FIRMER ON SMALL SPOT STOCKS

Arrivals Expected From South America This Week—Fish Scrap Active at Baltimore—Blood and Tankage Steady on This Market—Market in General Quiet—Calcium Arsenate Demand Has Slackened—Price Steady

Advanced	Declined
No advances	Calcium Arsenate, ½c lb.

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 786-802

For the first time in months nitrate of soda last week showed signs of recovering from its lowly position on this market. Sales did not show any remarkable increase but there was a temporary shortage of stocks on spot and with sellers holding firm at the September schedule price the consuming interest was naturally more in evidence. Arrivals from South America this week are expected to care for the diminishing supply, but factors feel that the steadying influence of last week will hold the market firm.

Otherwise, a freer movement of fish scrap at Baltimore was the only noteworthy incident on a quiet market. Sulfate of ammonia manufacturers are experiencing a steady demand up to the average volume for the season, but there were no changes in the market position. Blood and tankage seem to have settled down to the prices which have prevailed for them during August. They are both firm in all quarters and sellers seem well in control of the situation. Bone meal, both foreign and domestic, are unchanged and locally, imported is moving at a fair volume.

The peak of the rush season for calcium arsenate has apparently been passed and shipments from producing points to the cotton belt fell off last week. It is still possible that rainy weather on the backward crop will cause another demand for poison, but the bulk of the business has been placed for this season. It is said that the recent boom has taken from the market a large percentage of the stocks which have been carried over for two seasons in Southern warehouses. These stocks have been a drug on the market from the makers' viewpoint and they can now figure on their next season's production with more accuracy.

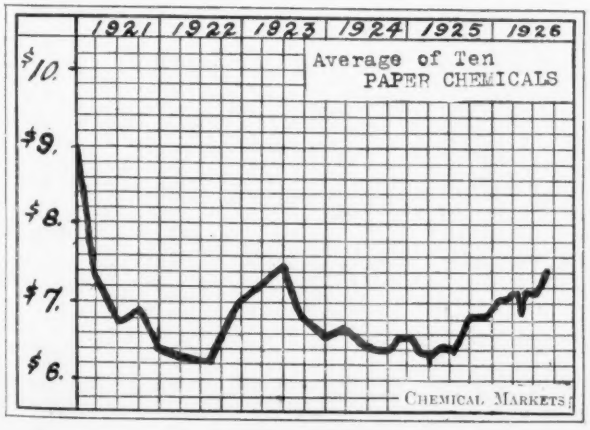
Other insecticides are quiet as is usual between season. Makers are preparing for the resumption of Fall buying on most of these items towards the end of this month.

British Phosphate Commission's affairs are not to be investigated further by the Australian Federal Government, but when in London, Mr. Bruce, the Commonwealth Premier, intends to discuss the Commission's future conduct with the Imperial authorities. It is probable that in order to safeguard fully Australia's position arrangements will be made for constant storage of six months' supplies of phosphate rock for the manufacture of superphosphates.

Phosphoric acid, applied in the form of acid phosphate, increases the yields of alfalfa sufficiently to render its use very profitable, says the Department of Agriculture.

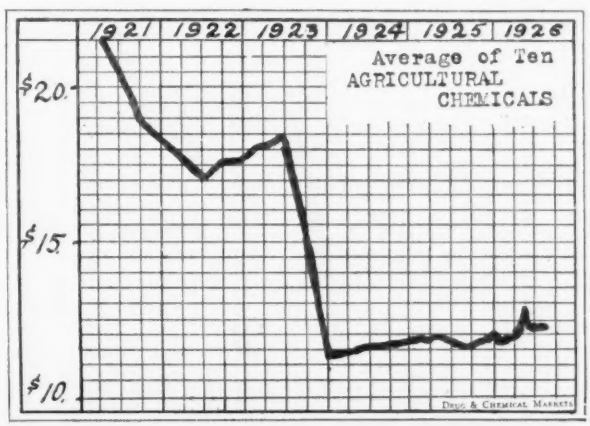
Paper Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	5.00	1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein	.16	.17	.17	.12¾	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine c-l Cyl	.05½	.05½	.05½	05½	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40°	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sulfur	22.50	22.50	22.50	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	15.75	15.35	16.50	11.60	4.50	20.25
Average	7.355	7.315	7.430	6.487	13.50	5.50



Agricultural Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° ..ton	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$14.00	$55.00	$20.00
Am. Sulfate ....100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	1.75	2.65
Arsenic .....100lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sul c-l 100lbs.	4.75	4.75	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Paris Green	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90% ton	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.55		
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ton.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% ..	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate 100lbs.	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.47	5.00	1.90
Average	12.195	12.203	12.203	12.113	103.50	13.84



Prices Current

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock. Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde
Acid Hydrocyanic

Acid Hydrofluoric
Acid Sulfuric

Acetaldehyde, drs. or cyl., c-l wks	lb.	...	.22
le-l wks	lb.	.24	.26
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.21
100 lb. kegs	lb.	.22	.23
Acetic, Anhydride			
85% 107 lb cbys	lb.	.27	.30
92 95% 100 lb cbys	lb.	.29	.35
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate			
Acetine, 50 gal drums	lb.	.37	.40
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l wks	lb.	...	.12
Tank cars, wks	lb.	...	.12
700 lb drs., le-l wks	lb.	.13	.13½
350 lb drs le-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Acetone Oils, light, drs., wks	gal.	1.65	1.75
Heavy, drs wks	gal.	1.65	1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys	lb.	.42	.45
Acetylenetetrabromide	lb.	...	1.50
Acetylenetetrachloride Drums wks	lb.	.10½	.11
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.25
Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.24
28% le-l wks	100lb.	...	3.49
56% c-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.09
56% le-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.34
70% bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	7.51
70% le-l wks	100 lb.	...	7.76
80%, coml bbls c-l wks 100 lb		...	8.41
80% com'l, le-l wks	00 lb.	...	8.66
80% pure bbls c-l wks 100 lb.		...	9.30
80% pure le-l wks	100 lb.	...	9.55
Glacial, bbls c-l wks 100 lb.		...	11.47
Glacial, le-l wks	lb. 100 lb.	...	11.72
Glacial, USP, cby., wks 100 lb		....	12.22
Anthranilic, tech., drs.	lb.	...	.86
99-100% 100 lb. drs	lb.	.98	1.00
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.58	.60
ton, lots bbls	lb.	...	.57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.09¼
Kegs 100 lb	lb.	.10	.10¾
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot	lb.	.55	.60
90%	lb.	.70	.75
Carbolic, crys. see Phenol			
Crude, 35% 50 gal bbls	gal.	.31	.33
10% 50 gal. bbls	gal.	.35	.38
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide			
Chloracetic,			
Mono 100 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.25
Di, 150 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	1.00
Tri., 5 lb bot	lb.	...	2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb. drs wks.	lb.	.15	.16
Chromic,			
98% pure 400 lb drums	lb.	.37	.40
Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	1.00	1.06
Citric, USP, cryst 230 lb bbls	lb.	.44¾	.45
Powd., USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	.45½	.46
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs	lb.	.44½	.45
Single kegs	lb.	...	.47
Clove's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.97
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY	gal.	.57	.60
97-99% pale NY	gal.	.60	.65
Formic, 85% tech., 140 cbys	lb.	.10	.10½
90%-90 lb cbys incl	lb.	.10½	.11
Gallic, Tech.,	bbls.	.50	.55
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks.	lb.	1.05	1.10
H 225 lb bbls wks	lb.	.57	.63
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l, 155 lb. cbys wks	lb.	.45	.48
48% com'l 10 cbys wks	lb.	...	.45
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl	lb.	.80	.90

Acetone—Maker reports a very steady market at firm unchanged prices. Domestic consumption is steadily increasing with the increased production, and the exports markets are opening up widely.

Acid Acetic—Competition is being felt keenly in this market and shading of schedule by ½c is reported. The acid being made directly from the wood by extraction with acetic ether and being marketed directly by the producer is said to be responsible for the increased selling pressure. Consuming demand is of large proportions.

Acid Cresylic — Market is very firm in tone and importers are much firmer in their quotations. The continuance of the coal strike is expected to bring a shortage of supplies resulting in much higher prices.

Acid Formic—Importers report a steady demand for both grades. Stocks are of goodly proportions and demand holds.

Acid Gamma — Competition remains sharp and many sellers claim that they are out of the market due to the low levels of prevailing prices. Some sellers are lower at $1.06 lb.

Acid H — This intermediate is moving in very greatly decreased volume at this time. One factor that formerly moved from 50,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. in a year, reports an actual decrease to 3,000 lbs. This is due to the fact that the larger makers of dyes and intermediates are now selling the colors made from this intermediate to the smaller dye makers below the cost of manufacture to the smaller maker.

Acid Muriatic—Demand is good and schedule prices show no variation.

Acid Monosulfonic — Market is quiet and prices are firm and unchanged.

ACID (cont'd)			
HYDROFLUORIC, 30-% 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.06
30% 100 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.08
48% single 100 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.10
52% 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.12
52% 10 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.11
60% 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.14
60% 300 lb. dr. wks	lb.	...	.15
White Acid, 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	..	.26
White Acid, 10 cbys wks	lb.	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11
J kegs wks	lb.	...	3.00
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	lb.	.05½	.06
22% light bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
44% dark, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
44% light, bbls	lb.	.13	.13½
66% dark, bbls	lb.	.13	.13¾
66% light, bbls	lb.	.26	.27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.52	.54
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.60	.65
Mixed, Sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums wks	8 Unit	.01	.01½
Tank cars, wks	N Unit	.06	.06½
Tank cars wks	8 Unit	.008	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Monosulfonic F, Delta 50 lb tins	lb.	...	1.65
MURIATIC, 20° cbys le-l wks	100 lb.	1.70	1.80
cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.45
Tank cars, wks	100 lb.	...	1.05
18° 120 lb cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.35
Tank cars, wks	net ton	...	.95
22° 120 lb cbys			
Naphthionic, tech., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.55	.59
Neville & Winther's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.99
NITRIC, 36° 135 lb Cbys le-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.25
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.00
38° le-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.75
40° le-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.25
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.00
42° le-l cbys wks	100 lb.	...	6.75
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb	...	6.50
CP, cbys single wks	100 lb.	.13	.13
Oxalic, 300 lb. bbls., wks	lb.	.10¾	.11
Bbls., NY	lb.	.10¾	.11
Kegs, 100 lb NY	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
Imp., 560 lb casks	lb.	...	.11
Phosphoric, 50% tech., 150 lb Cbys	lb.	.07	.07½
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drums	lb.	.16	.17
Demis	lb.	.17	.18
Imported	lb.	.16	.17
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride			
Picramic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.50
Picric, 450 lb bbls c-l	lb.	.30	.33
Pyrogallic, Tech., powd., 200 lb bbls.	lb.	...	.85
S kegs	lb.	...	2.50
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.16
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys le-l wks	100 lb	1.60	1.95
Cbys, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.35
1,500 lb Drums le-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.20
Drums, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
Tanks cars, wks	net ton	...	15.00
60° 1500 lb drums le-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Drums c-l wks	100 lb	...	.87½
Tank Cars, wks	net ton	...	10.50

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Chemicals

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)			
C.P. 175 lb cbys ....100 lb.	.07	:	.08
Oleum 20 pe 1500 lb drums			
le-l wks .....100 lb.	...		1.50
Drums, e-l wks 100 lb.	...	:	1.25
Tank cars, wks ..net ton	18.00		19.00
Oleum 40% drs le-l wks net ton	...	:	42.00
Oleum, 60% drs., le-l wks net ton	62.00	:	72.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls ..lb.	.30	:	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb bbls .....lb.	...	:	.29½
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls .lb.	...	:	.29⅝
Imp., USP., 240 lb bbls ..lb.	.28½	:	.29
Powd., 240 lb bbls ....lb.	.28½	:	.29
Tobias, 250 lb bbls .....lb.	...	:	.85
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Adeps Lanae hydrous 350 lb bbls. lb.	.20	:	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls .....lb.	.22	:	.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fusel Oil			
Benzyl, 5 lb bot .....lb.	1.45	:	1.55
Butyl Normal 50gal drs wks c-l lb.	.19¾	:	.20¾
Drums, le-l wks .....lb.	.20¼	:	.21¼
Tanks cars wks .....lb.	.19¼	:	.20¼
Butyl Tertiary 50gal drums ..gal.	...	:	.50
Anhydrous .....gal.	...	:	.75
Ethyl, USP, 190pf 50gal. bbls .....gal.	4.75	:	4.80
Anhydrous, drums .....gal.	.50	:	.55
Denatured			
No. 1 complete denat. 190pf.			
50gal. bbl incl ....gal.	.35	:	.49
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank Cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 1 Special denat. 190pf.			
50gal. bbl. incl ....gal.	.35	:	.44
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 5, Complete denat. 188pf.			
50 gal bbl incl ....gal.	.31	:	.40
Carlots .....lb.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra ..gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
In addition to the regular authorized formulas for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulas for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulas in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.			
Diacetone, 50gal. drs fght. Allowed .....gal.	1.70	:	1.90
Isobutyl, crude 50gal. drs ..gal.	...	:	...
Refined, 10 lb. cans .....lb.	...	:	...
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91%, 50 gal. drs .....gal.	1.00	:	1.25
Ref'd. 98-99% drs .....gal.	1.25	:	1.50
Propyl, nml., 50gal. drs ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100gal. drums lb.	.80	:	.82
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.65
Refined .....lb.	.85	:	.90
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls lb.	.35	:	.37
Ton lots bbls wks .....lb.	...	:	.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls wks, le-l .....lb.	3.15	:	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.25	:	3.65
Powd. 380 lb bbls. wks 100 lb	3.55	:	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks., wks lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls wks .....100 lb.	3.50	:	3.75
Bbls. e-l wks ....100 lb.	3.35	:	3.40
Imported lump .....100 lb		:	3.25
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	3.85
Imp., 350 casks ....100 lb.	2.65	:	3.00
Powd., 380 lbs. bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	4.00
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks 100 lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Grd, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	...	:	3.75
Bbls., e-l wks., .100 lb.	...	:	3.50
Soda, ...100 lb.	...	:	3.25
Aluminum metal, e-l NY ..100 lb	..	:	27.00
Chloride, anhyd, 275 lb drs lb.	.35	:	.40
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls ....lb.	...	:	.06½
30% sol., 120 lb cbys ..lb.	...	:	.08
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	:	.18
anv. 62-64% 220 lb bgs lb.	.06	:	.06¼
400 lb bbls wks..... lb.	.06¼	:	.07
Stearate, 100 lb bbls .....lb.	.23	:	.24

Acid Naphthionic—Quiet and unchanged in price.

Acid Nitric—Demand is of exexcellent volume and makers are firmly adhering to their price schedules which show no variation.

Acid Oxalic — Conditions surrounding this material show no change. Prices from domestic makers and importers are very firm and unchanged.

Acid Sulfuric—Market continues in strong position but prices have shown no variation. Volume moving is excellent.

Acid Tobias—Firm and unchanged in price.

Alcohol Denatured — Formulas No. 3 and No. 4 have been eliminated and the only formulas now available are Nos. 1 and 5: This will mean an increase in demand for the remaining formulas, but will also probably mean a decrease in the total quantity of alcohol sold, due to the fact that great quantities of the eliminated formulas were moving into illegitimate channels. Whether this will weaken the price structure of the remaining formulas is not known, but the tone will be easier. Meanwhile all producers are firm at unchanged prices.

Alcohol Diacetone — Market is steady but producers name lower prices of $1.70@$1.90 gal., the inside price being for carlots. The downward movement is caused by the general trend of the lacquer solvents market.

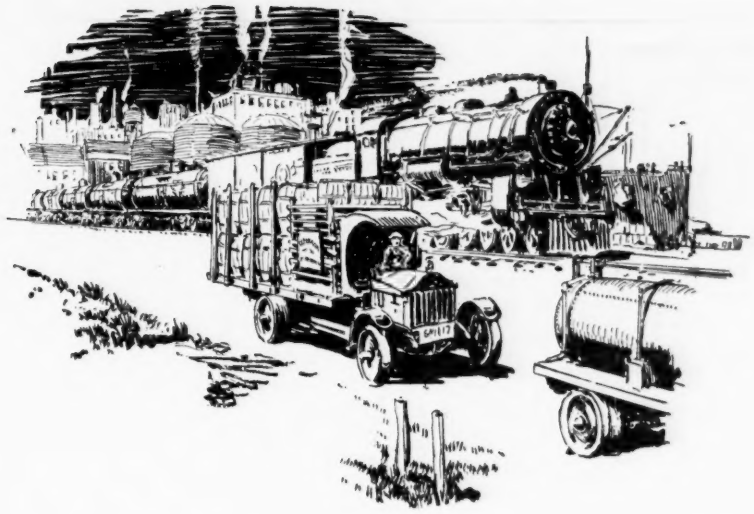
Alpha-Naphthol—Makers are firm at unchanged prices and report an increased demand.

Ammonia Aqua — Market is in much steadier condition, and one large producer, who usually has a surplus that he disposes of through other factors, is now sold up to production. The lower prices have brought increased outlets. Artificial silk makers by the cupro-ammonium process report a saving of 20c per lb of rayon, due to the lower ammonia prices. It is also being used to nitrate sulfuric acid towers in place of nitric acid. Quotations are unchanged but much firmer.

Ammonium Chloride—Demand is of good volume, but prices are unchanged. Imported white remains available at 5¼c@5½c lb, and imported gray at 6c@6¼c lb spot.

ALUMINUM SULFATE, Iron-free bags e-l wks .....100 lb.	...	:	1.75
Bbls, e-l wks .....100 lb.	...	:	1.90
Imported, spot ....100 lb.	1.60	:	1.65
Comm'l ½% iron bgs e-l wks .....East 100 lb.	...	:	1.40
Cont. bgs e-l wks E 100 lb.	1.35	:	1.40
Bags, e-l wks ....W 100 lb	...	:	1.40
Bbls e-l wks ..E 100 lb.	...	:	1.55
Bulk, e-l cont, wks E 100 lb.	...	:	1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)			
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kegs ..lb.	...	:	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cyl lb.	.13	:	.15
Water 26° 800 lb drs. del lb.	...	:	.03⅜
Drs., e-l delivered ....lb.	.03	:	.03¼
Tanks .....lb.	.02½	:	.03
CP, cbys .....lb.	...	:	.12
Acetate, 100 lb kegs .....lb.	...	:	.13
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls .....lb.	.21	:	.22
100 lb kegs .....lb.	.22		23
Bromide, 450 lb bbls 400 lb bxs lb.	.	:	.55
Imported, 112 lb boxes ....lb.	.50	:	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb casks ..lb.	.08¾	:	.09
Powd., tech., 350 lb. cks lb.	.07¾	:	.07¾
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs ..lb.	.11	:	.11⅜
Powd., 100 lb kegs ....lb.	.13	:	.13⅜
Chloride, Domestic White, 250 lb bbls e-l ..lb.	..	:	.06
250 lb bbls le-l wks ..lb.	.06½	:	.06¾
Imp. white 600 lb cks lb.	.05½	:	.05¾
C.P., USP, gran bbls ..lb.	.13	:	.13½
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks ....lb.	.07	:	.07½
Bbls., e-l wks., ...lb.	...	:	.07
Imp. gray 550 lb csks ..lb.	.06	:	.06¼
Lump, 500 lb casks spot lb.	.11	:	.11⅜
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars ...lb.	...	:	5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.15	:	.16
Refined Crystals bbls .....lb.	...	:	.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs lb.	.35	:	.37
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs ..lb.	.35	:	.37
Persulfate, 112 kegs .....lb.	.37½	:	.30
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.38
Tech., powdered 325 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.18
Mono, 325 lb bbls .....lb.	.12	:	.12½
Salicylate USP, 100 lb kegs .lb.	.75	:	.80
Sulfate, bulk e-l .....100 lb.	...	:	2.40
Southern points ..100 lb.	...	:	2.40
Imp., 200 dbl. bgs. fas 100 lb	...	:	2.50
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY .ton	...	:	31.00
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs lb.	.40	:	.45
Amyl-Acetate, tech 50 gal drs gal.	1.60	:	1.70
Refined, 50gal. drums ..gal.	2.40	:	2.50
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
Butyrate absolute cans .....lb.	1.30	:	1.30
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums ..lb.	.16	:	.17
Hydro Bromide .....lb.	...	:	.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls ....lb.	...	:	.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks wks .....lb.	.60	:	.65
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl lb.	.90	:	1.00
Antimony metal, slabs tons lots lb.	.15¼	:	.15½
Needle powd 100 lb cs lb.	.15	:	.16⅛
Bromate .....lb.	...	:	1.50
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb. drs .....lb.	.16	:	.17
50 lb crocks .....lb.	.45	:	.48
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys 48° lb.	...	:	.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.16¼	:	.17
Sulfuret golden, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	.15	:	.16
Crimson 250 lb bbls .....lb.	.25	:	.27
Vermilion, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.37½
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.45
Tribromide .....lb.	...	:	1.65
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bbls ..lb.	.08½	:	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs ....lb.	.45	:	.50
Red, 224 lb kegs cases ....lb.	.10	:	.10¼
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls NY .....lb.	.03½	:	.03¾
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Bromate .....lb.	...	:	.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls wks. .....ton	50.00	:	52.00
Precip. 200 lb bgs., wks ton	47.50	:	50.00
Imports, casks NY ....ton.	47.50	:	50.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY ....lb.	.12	:	.12¾
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks ..ton.	67.00	:	69.00
200 lb bags, wks ....ton.	65.00		67.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls Spot .....ton	62.00	:	64.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs ....lb.	.13	:	.13½
Import, 86-88% 400 lb drs lb.	.13	:	.13½
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.04¾	:	.04¾

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY



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MURIATIC ACID
ACETIC ACID
SODIUM SILICATE
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
GLAUBERS SALT
and others

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THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO., LTD., MONTREAL

GC-180

Barium Nitrate
Camphor

Chemicals

Carbazol
Dibutyl Tartrate

BARIUM Nitrate, 700 lb casks	lb.	.07¾	.08
Imports, casks	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Sulfocyanide 600 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls wks	ton.	23.00	24.00
Imported	ton.	29.00	33.00
Crude, elf.	ton.	...	9.00
Benzaldehyde, tech, 945 lb drs. wks	lb.	.65	.70
BENZENE			
Comm 90% 8,000gal tks wks	gal	...	.25
Oct.-Shipment	gal.	...	.24
Non-Corrosive 90% tks wks	gal	...	.26
Commercially pure tks wks	gal.	...	.25
Oct. Shipment	gal.	...	.24
Non-Corrosive pure tks wks	gal	...	.26
Nitration tks wks	gal.	...	.27
Drum lots 5c gal higher			
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.74
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb. bbls	lb.	.65	.66
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs	lb.	...	1.60
Benzyl Acetate 100 lb. cbys	lb.	1.30	1.40
Benzoate, bulk	lb.	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% techn, 925 lb drs	lb.	...	.25
100 lb cbys	lb.	.25	.30
Redistil. 160 lb cbys	lb.	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.24
c-l	lb.	...	.22
Sublimed	lb.	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb bbls	lb.	.63	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls wks	ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls	ton.	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls c-l	ton	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs			
c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.00
lc-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.15
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.10
lc-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.25
lc-l spot ex-warehouse	100 lb.	2.35	2.50
300 lb drs., c-l wks contract	100 lb	...	2.25
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.35
lc-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.40
lc-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.50
Blues, bronze Chinese, Milori			
Prussian Soluble	lb.	.29½	.32
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate			
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¾
Borax, crys., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¼	.05¾
Powdered, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.05½
Kegs, 100-150 lb	lb.	.05½	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd		.11½	.18
Paste, bbls	lb.	.08	.10
Bromide, see potass. bromide etc.			
Bromine, bot., in 50 lb cs wks	lb.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drms.	lb.	...	.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
Butyl Acetate, tank cars wks	gal.	1.40	1.42
Drums c-l wks	gal.	1.42	1.44
Drums, lc-l wks	lb.	1.45	1.47
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks	lb.	¶¶	¶¶
Propionate drums	lb.	.34	.36
Tartrate drums	lb.	.57	.60
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs.	lb.	.70	.75
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb bgs c-l 100 lb			3 ¶¶
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.60
Carbide, 220 lb. dr. c-l wks	lb.	.05¼	.06¼
Carbonate techn., 100 lb bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.10
USP, precip., 175 lb bbls	lb.	...	.06½
Chloride, solid., 650 lb drs c-l f.o.b. wks	ton.	21.00	23.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	1.74	1.89
Imp., Shipment	ton.	...	19.50
Flake, 375 lb drs, c-l drs. f o b wks	ton.	...	27.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Bags delvd NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY	ton.	...	52.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Phosphate, mono., 325 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.55	.57
CAMPHOR, Amer., ref., 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.84
3½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.85½
Jap., ref., 2½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.80
Powdered	lb.	...	.77
Crude, 100 lb. cs	lb.	.54	.56

Ammonium Sulfate—Last week showed little in the way of changes. On a steady market prices prevailing were: $2.45 100 lbs. delivered northern points; $2.50 100 lbs. delivered southern points, and $2.55 100 lbs. f. a. s. for export.

Amyl Acetate—This material is lower from producers due to the general competitive weakness in lacquer solvents. Makers name as low as $1.60 gal. for technical.

Antimony — Scant activity was noted on this market and prices were unchanged. Shipment prices are still on a par with spot offerings and the Chinese market is considerably firmer than the New York market. Interest was negligible from a consuming standpoint.

Arsenic White—Demand has increased but the large spot stocks prevent factors from advancing prices.

Barium Carbonate — Market is lower and leading factors were naming $47.50 ton spot and shipment during the week. Demand is of normal volume.

Barium Chloride—Conditions surrounding this material are unchanged and makers and importers name unchanged prices.

Barium Nitrate — In slight demand at recent low prices.

Benzene—Tone of the market continues weak and shading of quoted levels of 25c gal. to 24c gal. is repeatedly occurring. Leading factors are now openly quoting October deliveries at the lower price of 24c gal. The greatly decreased use of benzene in gasoline during the past Summer, and the peak production is responsible for the weakness. The elimination of formula No. 3 for denaturing alcohol closes up another outlet for benzene.

Benzidine Base—Makers report an increased demand and consequent elimination of price shading competition. Quotations are firm at 70c @74c lb as to quantity.

Blues—All grades of blues were unchanged and quiet with makers holding the price at previous levels.

Butyl Acetate — Sharp selling competition has driven this market to very low levels despite higher prices for butanol. While some factors name open quotations of $1.42 gal. for tank cars, it is openly

Carbazol, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.15
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb dr lc-l NY	lb.	.05½	.06
c-l drums, NY	lb.	.	.05¼
Carbon Black, c-l wks bags	lb.	.08	.09
100-300 lb cases lc-l NY	lb.	...	.12
Decolorizing 49 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.08	.15
90 lb. drms c-l	lb.	.08¾	.15¾
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 cy	lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs del	lb.	.06½	.07
Drums c-l delivered	lb.	...	.06¼
Casein, edib., 100 lb., kegs	lb.	.45	.65
Standard ground	lb.	.16¼	.16¾
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			
Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.40
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.33	.35
Bulk	ton.	...	5.00
Precip., English, 7 lb bags	lb.	...	.03½
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Chinese Blue, See Blue			
hloramine USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.75
Chlorcosane, 5 lb. bot	lb.	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene			
CHLORINE, Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract	lb.	...	.04
Tank car spot wks	lb.	...	.04¾
Carlots cyl., wks, contract	lb.	...	.05½
spot, wks	lb.	...	.05¾
lc-l cyl., wks., contract	lb.	.08	.09
Spot wks	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs. wks lc-l	lb.	...	.07
CHLOROFORM, USP, 50 lb drs	lb.	...	.30
Second hands, 650 lb drs	lb.	...	.26
Technical 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05½
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	.34½	.35½
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.27	.29
Comm.	lb.	.06½	.11
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.17½	.18½
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric			
Coal Tar, See Tars			
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs	lb.	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	2.00	2.10
10 lb., tins, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	2.20
COPPER, metal electrolytic 100 lb.		14.32½	14.37½
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb.	.03	.03¼
Precip., light 250 lb bbls csks	lb.	...	.04½
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.03¼	.03½
NY	100 lb.	14.35	14.375
Lake c-l NY	100 lb.	14.375	14.50
Casting c-l NY	100 lb	...	12.25
Carbonate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
Chloride, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.28
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.48	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls ton lts	lb.	.16½	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls	lb.	.17	.18
SULFATE, crys., 450 lb bbls lc-l			
Spot	100 lb.	4.90	5.00
Carlots bbls., wks 100lbs.		...	4.75
Carlots bbls fob NY 100lbs		...	4.85
Powd. 350 lb 5bbls 100	lb.	...	5.25
Cooperas bulk, crystal and sugar c-l wks	ton	...	13.00
200 lb bgs. c-l wks	ton	...	15.00
400 lb bbls c-l wks	ton	...	18.00
Powdered bbls	100 lb.	1.90	2.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks	ton.	8.00	9.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb. bbls wet	lb.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7%	ton	28.50	31.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.21	.21¼
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls	lb.	.21	.21¼
Creosote, USP, 42 lb. cbys	lb.	.40	.42
Creosote Oil Neutral, 50 gal drs	gal.	.30	.31
10-15% Tar acid	gal.	.25	.26
25-30% Tar acid	gal.	.28	.29
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums	lb.	.30	nom.
Cyclohexanol, see Hexalene			
Cymene, See Para-Cymene			
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	3.50
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks	gal.	2.95	2.97
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs	lb.	3 25	3.50
Dibutyl Phthalate wks	gal.	2.75	2.80
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums	lb.	.35	.36

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Chemicals

Dichlorobenzene, 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.06	.07
Dichloromethane, Drums wks	lb.	.23	.25
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.15
Diethylaniline, 350 lb drs	lb.	.55	.60
Diethyl Carbonate, drums	gal.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 1,000 drums	lb.	.25	.28
Diethyl Sulfate tech., 50gal. drs	lb.	.20	.25
C.P., drums	lb.	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.60
Dimethylaniline 340 lb drs wks	lb	.32	.34
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.32	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.31	.33
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Diortaotelyiguanidine, 275 lb bbls, wks	lb.	1.05	1.08
Diphenylamine	lb.	.48	.50
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs. 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.88
EPSOM SALT, tech., 300 lb bgs			
NY	100 lb.	...	2.15
Bbls c-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.00
100 lb c-l NY	100 lb.	1.50	1.75
Imp., 220 lb bgs c-l		1.10	1.20
USP, 200 lb bbls 10 bbls	100 lb.	...	2.50
Carlots, bbls kegs	100 lb	2.00	2.25
Imported, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.14
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.19
USP, 1880 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.43
Washed, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.27
Motor 1 lb bottles	lb.	.30	.32
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot	lb.	.90	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50gal drs	gal.	...	1.05
35% Ester, 10 gal. drs	gal.	...	.77
Carlots, drums	gal.	...	.74
Tank cars	gal.	...	.72
Refined drums	gal.	1.72	1.85
Aceto Acetate drums wks	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs	lb.	...	1.00
Bromide, 115 lb drs	lb.	...	.50
Butyrate, cans	lb.	1.10	1.20
Chloride, 200 lb drs	lb.	...	.33
Lactate drums wks	gal.	...	3.50
Methyl Ketone, 50gal drs	lb.	.30	nom.
Oxalate drums wks	lb.	.45	.55
Ethylene Bromide, 600 lb drs	lb.	...	.70
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50gal drs	lb.	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50gal bbls	lb.	.25	.30
Dichloride, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.15
Tank cars	lb.	...	.10
Glycol 50gal. drums wks	lb.	.30	.40
Tri Chloride	lb.	.10	.10½
Ethylidenaniline	lb.	.62	.65
Feldspar, bulk	ton.	20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., crys.			
475 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.09
Imported	lb.	.04½	.05
C.P., crys., 100 lb. kgs	lb.	...	.10
Imported	lb.	.06	.06½
Neut., Soln 42° 140 lb cbys	lb	.06½	.07
46° 140cbys	lb.	.08	.08½
USP., Sol'n., 125 lb cbys	lb.	.06½	.07
Bromide, solution	lb.	...	.55
Ferrous Bromide, sol'n.,	lb.	...	.55
Chloride cryst tech 475 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Sulfide 1,000 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Flake-White, see lead White			
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bags ex-dock	ton.	...	25.00
96% bags	ton.	...	33.50
98% bags	ton.	...	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400 lb bbls			
c-l wks	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Carboys 100 lb lc-l wks	lb.	...	.12
Bbls., 400 lb lc-l wks	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs	lb	.39	.42
Formanilide,	lb.	.38	.40
Furfural, 500 lb drums	lb.	...	.17½
Tanks, wks	lb.	...	.15
Fusel Oil, 10% Impurities drs	gal	...	1.30
Refined	lb.	2.25	2.28
G SALT, paste 360 lb bbls basis 10%	lb.	.50	.52

admitted that business will be accepted at $1.37 gal. The volume moving has greatly increased.

Calcium Acetate—Market is steady at unchanged prices.

Calcium Arsenate—The peak of the season has passed if sales last week may be taken as a gauge of the market. The market enjoyed a boom during August on the strength of heavy demands from the Southwest cotton belt, but this has subsided. Makers are still shipping a few carlots to the infested territories. Current quotations are 8c@8¼c lb delivered Southern points.

Casein—The consuming demand is quiet between the buying seasons. Sellers on spot quote 16c@16¼c lb for immediate delivery and a shade lower for futures on standard ground.

Copper Sulfate—Leading factors continue to name $4.75 100 lbs. for carlots. Although stocks have increased somewhat between seasons, makers are expected to hold prices at present figures until the Fall demand arrives in October.

Dimethylaniline—All makers remain firm at recent advance to 32c @34c as to quantity. Demand is of fair volume.

Diamyl Phthalate—Leading makers quote lower prices of $2.97 gal. due to sharp selling competition in lacquer solvents.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Sharply lower prices are quoted by leading makers at $2.75@$2.82 as to quantity and seller. The unsettled condition of the lacquer chemical market is responsible for the reduction.

Ethyl Acetate—This material has also followed the path of other solvents and is sharply lower. Leading makers name open quotations of 72c@77c gal., but as low as 68c gal. is known to have been done and probably could be repeated.

Formaldehyde — Firm and unchanged. The position is strong, due to the increased strength of methanol caused by the elimination of denaturing formulas No. 3 and No. 4.

Glycerin—Market is quiet and generally easier. Prices, however, have not suffered to any appreciable extent and dynamite is moving at 27c lb, although the demand is very light. Soap lye has sold at 18c lb,

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech, 200 lb bags			
c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.05	1.15
350 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Bbls., lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Imported, bags NY	lb.	.75	.80
Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate			
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums	lb.	...	.31
Cans, 50 lb.	lb.	...	.32
Dynamite, 100dr	lb.	...	.27
Saponification, tanks	lb.	...	.19¼
Soap, Lye tanks	lb.	.17	.18
Hexachlorethane Drums wks	lb.	...	.45
Hexalene, 50gal. drs, wks	lb.	.55	.57
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100 lb drums	lb.	.60	.62
Imported	lb.	.58	.60
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd. drs	lb.	.80	.82½
Hi-Flash Naphtha 8,000gal. tks wks.	gal.	...	.35
Drums wks	gal.	...	.40
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol.			
400 lb. bbls	lb.	.04½	.05
15vol.	lb.	.06	.06½
17vol	lb.	.07	.07½
25vol.	lb.	.07	.07½
100vol. 140 lb cbys	lb.	.31	.33
IODINE, crude 200 lb. kegs	lb.	4.20	4.25
Iridium, metal, 10oz. lots	oz.	...	260.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot.	lb.	.65	.70
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous			
Nitrate, kegs	lb.	.09	.10
Com'l bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.25
Oxide, red Spanish	lb.	.02½	.03¼
English	lb.	.10	.12
Perchloride, see Ferric Chloride			
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanae			
LEAD, metal, c-l NY	100 lb.	8.80	8.90
Acetate, white crystals, 500 lb. bbls. wks	100 lb.	14.00	14.50
100 lb 350 lb kegs wks	100 lb.	...	15.00
White, bbls wks	100 lb.	14.50	15.00
White, grs. bbls wks	100 lb.	14.50	15.00
White, powd bbls wks.	100 lb.	14.75	15.25
Brown, broken bbls wks	100 lb.	13.00	13.50
Arsenate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.13¾	.14
Bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Bbls., lc-l wks	lb.	.14	.14½
Paste, 100 & 600 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls, wks	lb.	...	.14
Oxide, Litharge, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.11¾
100 kegs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15¾
Oxide, red, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11¾
100 lb. kegs wks	lb.	.13¾	.16¾
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17½	.18
Peroxide, 100 lb drs	lb.	.25	.30
White, basic carb., 500 lb. bbls. wks	lb.	...	.10¾
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	.14¾	.15¾
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.10
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts)			
Ground Stone, bags	ton.	...	4.50
Live, bulk	ton.	...	8.50
Live, 325 lb. bbls ton lots wks	100 lb.	...	1.05
Single bbl., wks	100 lb.	...	1.08
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl. ton lots. wks	100 lb.	...	.85
Single bbl. wks	lb.	...	.01
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl. sing	lb.	...	.03½
Sulfur, dry 200 lb. drs NY	lb.	...	.03½
Drs., c-l NY	lb.	...	.07½
33° Sol'n., 50 lb bbls N Y	gal.	.12	.12½
Litharge see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb., USP, 100 lb. kgs	lb.	1.45	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	1.80	1.90
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls lc-l wks	lb.	...	.06½
Bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.05½
Bags, c-l wks	lb.	...	.05¾
Imported, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¾	.06
Litmus Cubes	lb.	.90	1.00
Second hands	lb.	...	.75
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500bbls	ton.	48.00	50.00
Magnesium, mtl., sticks 100 lb cs f.o.b. wks	lb.	...	.85
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY	lb.	.06½	06¾
75 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.09½	.10
English, cs. blocks	lb.	.17	.19

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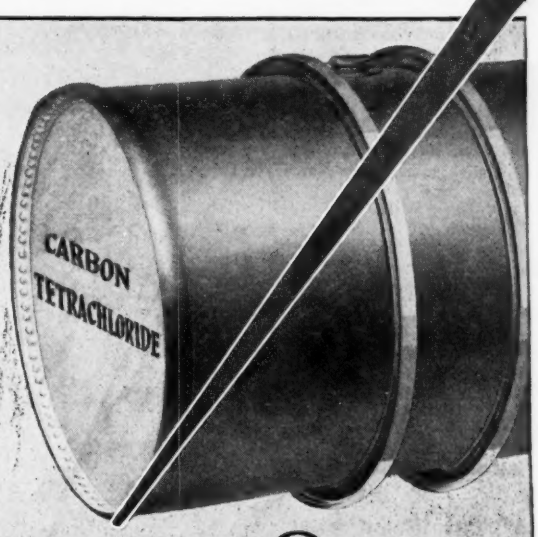

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Chemicals

Ochre
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MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb drs. c-l wks ....ton	...	:	37.00
Imp., Flake Shipt. ....ton.	...	:	33.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bblsNY ton.	...	:	31.00
Fluosilicate, crystals 400 lb bbls wks ....lb.	.10		.10¾
30% sol'n. 500 lb bbls wks lb.	.07	:	.07½
Sol'n. bbls c-l wks ....lb.	...	:	.06
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.42
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.50
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs ....lb.	.75	:	.80
Stearate bbls ....lb.	.23	:	.25
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Borate, 30% 200 lb bbls ....lb.	...	:	.24
100 lb kegs ....lb.	...	:	.25
Chloride, 600 lb cnks ....lb.	.08	:	.08½
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls NY ....ton.	80.00	:	85.00
85-90% 900 lb bbls NY .ton.	85.00	:	90.00
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kgs lb.	.15	:	.23
Ore, bulk, cif NY ....lb.	.41	:	.43
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY ..lb.	.07	:	.07¼
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask flask	91.00	:	91.50
Meta-Nitroaniline ....lb.	.72	:	.74
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 200 lb. bbls ....lb		:	1.75
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls ....lb.	.90	:	.94
Meta-Tolylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls ....lb.	.72	:	.74
Tanks ....lb.	...	:	.70
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			
95% tanks ....gal.	...	:	.65
Drums, c-l ....gal.	...	:	.68
Drums, lc-l ....gal.	...		.70
97% tanks ....gal.	...	:	.67
Drums, c-l ....gal.	...	:	.70
Drums, lc-l ....gal.	...	:	.72
Pure, Acetone free, tanks ..gal.	...	:	.75
Drums, c-l ....gal.	...	:	.78
Drums, lc-l ....gal.	...	:	.80
Bbls., incl., 6c higher			
U. S. denat. grd tanks ....gal.	...	:	.70
Drums c-l ....gal.	.73	:	.75
Methyl Acetate drums ....gal.	...	:	.95
Methyl Acetone, 100gal drums gal.	.78	:	.80
Tank, cars ....gal.	...	:	.75
Bromide ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl ....gal.	.55	:	.60
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans gal	...	:	.37
500 lb drums ....lb.	...	:	35
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls ..lb.	3.00	:	3.25
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls ....lb.	.14	:	.15
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk			
Mining Salts Drums wks ....lb.	...	:	.33
Monobromobenzene See Bromobenzene			
Monacetine, See Acetine			
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene			
Monethylaniline, 900 lb drs. ..lb.	...	:	1.05
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs. ....lb.	3.95	:	4.20
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha			
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls wks ....lb.	.04½	:	.05
Balls, 250 lb wks ....lb.	.05½	:	.06
Crushed, chipped bgs., wks ..lb.	...	:	.04½
Crude, imp., bags ....lb.	.01¼	:	.02¼
NICKEL			
Ingot 100 lb kegs	...	:	.35
Chloride, bbls kegs ....lb.	.21	:	.24
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY ....lb.	.35	:	.38
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY .lb.	.08	:	.08½
Double 400 lb bbls NY ..lb.	.08½	:	.09
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single			
Nickel Metal, electrolytic ...100 lb.	...	:	34.00
Nicotine, Free 40% 8 lb. tins cs lb.	1.10	:	1.20
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate			
Nitre Cake, bulk wks ....ton.	4.50	:	5.50
500 lb bbls ....ton.	13.00	:	14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. drs wks ....lb.	.08½	:	.09½
Redistilled, 1,000 drs wks lb.	.09½	:	.10½
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.25
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks ....lb.	.14	:	.15

but offerings are heard at 17½c lb. Saponification is nominally quoted at 19c lb, and C. P. remains at 31c lb.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Market is quiet but firm on all grades.

Insecticides—After experiencing a successful spring season, makers are preparing for the fall demand which is expected by the end of September or early October.

Meta-Nitroaniline—Competition is sharp but prices are unchanged.

Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine — Demand is of normal volume, and makers are firm at unchanged prices.

Methanol—Quotations from leading producers are firm and unchanged. However, the elimination of alcohol denaturing formulas Nos. 3 and 4 leaves formulas Nos. 1 and 5 as the only remaining ones. Both of these formulas contain methanol, whereas the eliminated ones did not. This is expected to greatly increase the demand for methanol and higher prices are not unlikely. At present producers express the view that consumers are not supplied ahead.

Methyl Acetone—Demand is good and prices are firm and unchanged.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Production from secondary butyl alcohol is being engaged in and is being expected to relieve the shortage.

Naphthalene—Market is dull and low prices still prevail. However, the crude situation is tightening up abroad and the opening prices for the coming season are expected to be higher.

Ortho-Nitro-Toluene — Producers have advanced their quotations during the past week to a minimum of 18c lb. This is due to the fact that it was being used largely as a denaturant in alcohol No. 4 formula. This formula was stricken from the list during the latter part of last week, and this will probably weaken the price of this material.

Ortho-Toluidine—All makers are firm and unchanged in their quotations. Demand is increasing steadily due to flotation users again coming into the market.

Para-Nitroaniline — Market still at recent advance to 48c@49c lb as to quantity. Some makers express the opinion that the market is not firm at these figures, while others maintain that it is firm and will record another advance shortly. Meanwhile demand is excellent.

Ochre ....lb.	...	:	.03½
Oil Fusel See Fusel Oil			
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb cnksNY lb.	...	:	.14½
700 lb bbls NY ....lb.	...	:	.14¾
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs lb.	2.20	:	2.25
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs ....lb.	2.50	:	2.75
Ortho-Dichlorbenzene, see Dichlorbenzene			
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb. drs. wks ....lb.	.32	:	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb ....lb.	.85	:	.90
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs. wks ....lb.	.17	:	.18
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls ....lb.	.25	:	.27
PALLADIUM, metal 10oz. lots ..oz.	80.00	:	81.00
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb. kegs ....lb.	1.00	:	1.05
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs .lb	...	:	1.15
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs ..lb.	1.25	:	1.30
Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls. wks ....lb.	.17	:	.20
25-50 lb kegs ....lb.	.20	:	.21
Paraldehyde 110-55 gal drs USP tech ....lb.	.26	:	.28
Para-Cymene Refd. 110gal. drs. gal.	2.25	:	2.50
Paraformaldehyde, USP, 100 lb cs lb.	.42½	:	.45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls ....lb.	.50	:	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls. wks single bbls ....lb.	.48	:	.49
ara-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs. wks ....lb.	...	:	.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb. bbls ....lb.	2.75	:	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls lb.	.50	:	.55
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb. bbls ....lb.	.92	:	.94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.30
Para-oxy Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs ....lb.	...	:	1.70
Para-Phentidin, 500 lb drs. ....lb.	1.55	:	1.80
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb. bbls ....lb.	...	:	1.30
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb. bbls ....lb.	.40	:	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb. bbls. wks ....lb.	.18	:	.30
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks lb.	.50	:	.60
PARIS GREEN, Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs ..lb.	.19	:	.20
Kegs, 100lbs. ....lb.	.21	:	.22
Kits, 56, 28, 14lbs. ....lb.	.22	:	23
Packages, 5 and 2lbs. ....lb.	.23	:	.24
Packages 1 lb. ½ lb, ¼ lb. ..lb.	.25	:	.26
Paris White, see Whiting French			
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls lb.	.02½	:	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls ....lb.	...	:	.04¼
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls ....lb.	...	:	.04½
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls lb.	.07	:	.07½
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.07¾
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.12½
Phenol, see also acid carbolic Makers 950 lb drums spot ....lb.	...	:	.17
Small drums 250-100 lb ..lb.	.18	:	.19
Open market drums ....lb.	...	:	.21
Natural 240 lb des drs. wks lb.	...	:	...
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb. kegs ....lb.	1.23	:	1.29
Phosgene, 100 lb., cylinders ....lb.	...	:	...
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl lb.	.35	:	.40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs ....lb.	.68	:	.70
Yellow 110 lb cs wks ....lb.	...	:	.32
Imported, 110 lb cs wks lb.	.35	:	.37½
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl. wks ....lb.	...	:	.45
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls. wks. ....lb.	.18	:	.20
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks ....ton.	24.00	:	26.00
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbls bbl.	...	:	2.30
Platinum metal soft, 10 oz lots oz.	...	:	115.00
POTASH SALTS, rough Pot. Muriate, basis 80% bags ton	...	:	34.90
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs. ton	...	:	45.85
Pot. & Mag., Sulfate, basis 48% bags ....ton	...	:	26.36
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk ton	...	:	18.00
Manure Salts, basis 20% bulk ton	...	:	11.35
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk .ton	...	:	8.50
Discounts 50tons, 5%; 500 tons 10%			
Bulk in bags, 02.00 extra			
Prices cif Atlantic&Gulf Ports			

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

Highest quality obtainable.
Guaranteed uniform purity.
Long needle crystals.
Packed in paper lined, wooden barrels.
Prices on application.

The Selden Company
Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

ISCO CHEMICALS

1816 — *"Over a Century of Service and Progress"* — 1926

Chlorpicrin
produced by
ISCO CHEMICAL CO.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Naphthalene Flakes
(Prime White 79/81°)

Arsenic Powder
(White and Red)

Barium Carbonate
(White Prec. 98/99%)

Mirbane Oil
(Light Distilled)

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED

46 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK
Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters of Industrial Chemicals

BRANCHES:
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
Cleveland Gloversville, N. Y.

FACTORIES
Niagara Falls, N. Y. Jersey City, N. J.
Murphysboro, Ill. Owego, N. Y.

Potassium Acetate
Soda Ash

Chemicals

Soda Caustic
Tri-Sodium Phosphate

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Second Hands, kegs	lb.	.26	.28
Bicarbonate crys 320 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.09½
Bichromate crys., 725 lb cks	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Powd. 725cks., wks	lb.	.11	.12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Import, 112 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.30
Bromate, 100 lb. cs	lb.	...	.35
BROMIDE, USP, cryst., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 100 lb	lb.	...	.50
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs	lb.	.38	.41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks	lb.	.05¾	.05¾
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb Casks	lb.	.05¾	.05½
90-95% calc. casks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
96-98% calc., casks	lb.	.06¾	.07
99% calc. casks	lb.	...	.07½
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.11⅛
99% CP, casks	lb.	...	.12½
Chlorate, cryst. 112 lb. bgs e-l wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp. 112 lb NY	lb.	.....	.08¼ .08½
Powd., 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp., kegs NY	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Gran. Imp., 112 lb kegs NY	lb.	.10½	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY	lb.	...	.07
Chloride, crys. bbls	lb.	.05½	.05½
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.27	.28
Citrate, USP, 50 lb	lb.	...	.60
Cyanide, 110 lb cases	lb.	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Imp., 550 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Perchlorate 112 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.12
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb. & 100 lb drs. wks	lb.	.13¾	.14
Imp., 113 lb. drs	lb.	.13½	.14
Prussiate red, 220 lb. bags	lb.	.39	.40
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks	lb.	.18	.18½
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	.50
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25
Pyridine, 50 gal drs	gal.	...	3.80
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinone, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.75	2.25
R SALT, 250bbls, wks	lb.	.45	.47
Red Lead, See Lead Oxide			
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.20½
Imp., USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.19	.19½
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Sal Soda, see Sodium Carbonate			
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride			
Salt Cake 94-96% e-l wks	ton	19.00	20.00
White, 87% wks	ton	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined Granular, 450-500 lb bbls. e-l wks.,	lb.	...	.06
Less e-l wks	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Powdered, bbls., e-l wks	lb.	...	.07¼
Large Crystals, bbls e-l wks	lb.	...	.08
Triple Refined Gran., bbls., less e-l wks	lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Satin White, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.01½
SILICA Crude, bulk, mines	ton.	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated, bags	ton.	15.00	30.00
Air floated, bags	ton.	32.00	50.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton.	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal, American cs.	oz.	.64	.64½
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	lb.	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Green, USP, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.08½
SODA ASH, 58% light 1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb.		...	2.19
5 & Up bgs., del'd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.04
1-4 bbls. delvd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.44
5 & Up bbls delv'd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.29
Contract, Basis 58% light e-l bags wks 100 lb.		...	1.38
58% dense e-l bgs wks 100 lb.		...	1.50
Prompt and spot, basis 58% light bgs e-l wks 100 lb.		...	1.43
58% dense e-l bgs wks 100 lb.		...	1.45
Prompt and spot basis 58% e-l wks 100 lb.		...	1.50

Para-Phenylenediamine — Quiet and unchanged at $1.20 lb.

Phenol — Competition remains sharp among producers. Quotations are unchanged.

Pyridine—Demand is very slight and prices are slightly lower at $3.60@73.65 for spot goods. No improvement is anticipated until alcohol demand shows improvement. Conditions abroad are tight due to the continuation of the coal strike.

Potassium Permanganate—Competition is sharp in this market and imported and domestic material are openly named at 13¾c@14c lb as to quantity. Lower prices are reported to have been done by some importers.

Sodium Nitrate — The market showed a firmer aspect last week than has been the case for some months. Spot stocks are small and sales were made readily at the September schedule of $2.36 100 lbs. Arrivals of a nitrate steamer this week is expected to relieve the temporary shortage on this market.

Sodium Phosphate—Increased demand is reported for the di-salt and prices are much firmer from domestic makers. The tri-salt remains in very heavy demand and quotations are firm and unchanged.

Sodium Prussiate—Demand is of good volume. Quotations from makers are firm and unchanged.

Sodium Sulfide — Movement is good, but supplies are quite free, and consequently the price structure is none too firm.

Solvent Naphtha—Producers are in possession of fair stocks and demand is not heavy. Quotations are unchanged, but are none too firm in some directions.

Tin Salts—Makers have advanced their quotations 1c lb for deliveries from Sept. 11 to Sept. 20 inclusive. Quotations are: Crystals 46½c lb; tetrachloride 39½c lb; bichloride 19½c lb. Prices are now named three times in each month on the first, eleventh and twenty-first respectively.

Toluene—Movement is good but production is very high. Some factors are in possession of surplus stocks and shading of quotations is intimated.

Xylene—All grades are easy with many producers indicating shading of quotations to move the material.

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid 1-4 drums delv'd. NY 100 lb		...	3.91
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	3.76
Ground & Flake 76% 1-4 drms, del., NY 100 lb.		...	4.31
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	4.16
1-4 bbls del.	100 lb.	...	4.56
5 & Up bbls del.	100 lb.	...	4.41
Contract basis 76% e-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.10
Pmpt., and spot Basis 76% e-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.30
Contract 74% low grade e-l wks flat	100 lb.	...	3.02
Ground & Flake, 76% pmpt. and spot, wks e-l drs	100 lb.	...	3.60
USP, stick, 10 lb cans	lb.	.19	.21
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb.	.25	.27
Soda Sal, see Sodium Carbonate			
Sodium Metal, 12½ lb. bricks	lb.	...	.27
SODIUM ACETATE, crys., 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04½	.05
Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see Alum Soda			
Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms gal.		.50	.60
Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.		1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb.		...	2.41
Bbls e-l wks	100 lb.	...	2.00
112 lb kegs e-l wks	lb.	...	2.25
112 lb kegs NY	100 lb.	...	2.66
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks	lb.	.06¾	.06½
Bisulfite, dry powder 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08½
Imported	lb.	...	.08
BROMIDE, USP 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb	lb.	.48	.49
Imp., USP, 220 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	1.15
Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls le-l NY	100 lb.	1.30	1.35
Works e-l	100 lb.	1.10	1.30
Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbl. le-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.40
Pure photegraphic 100 lb. Imported, 112 lb. kegs	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Chloride, tech	ton.	12.00	13.00
CP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
kegs	lb.	.06	.08
Chromate 800 lb bbl	lb.	...	.08
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb. drums wks	lb.	...	.20
e-l wks	lb.	...	.19
Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs	lb.	...	.19
e-l wks	lb.	...	.18
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Imp., 700 lb cks	lb.	.09	.10
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb cbys	lb.	...	.05
14½ soln., 50 lb cbys	lb.	...	.04
Hydrosulfite, 200 lb. bbls fob wks	lb.	.22	.24
Fur Stripping 50 cans	lb.	.20	25
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys. 375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb.		2.65	3.05
Bbls, e-l wks	100 lb.	...	2.50
100 lb. kegs wks	100 lb.	2.80	2.90
Imp.	100 lb.	2.75	3.00
Regular crys., bbls. wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.65
Bbls., e-l wks	100 lb.	2.40	2.50
Kegs, wks	100 lb.	2.35	2.45
Imp.	100 lb.	2.35	2.45
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.75
Molybdate 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.10
Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bgs e-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.36
Sept.-Shipment	100 lbs.	...	2.36
Double Refined 400 lb bbls. Gran. e-l wks	lb.	..	.03⅞
Nitric, 500 lb bbls spot makers	lb.	.08¾	.09
Imp., 650 lb casks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb.	.21	.22
Imp., 225 lb drs	lb.	.21	.22
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	.27
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb. Bbls	100 lb.	3.25	3.55
Imp.,	100 lb.	3.12½	3.15
USP, Gran., 275bbls	lb.	.07	.07¼
Imp, Gran.	lb.	.04½	.05¼
USP, Cryst. 275 bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs	lb.	.30	.31
Tri-sodium tech e-l bbls 100 lb.		...	3.90

THE pioneering spirit of its founders is still alive in the Solvay organization. The trade can continue to look to Solvay for development of real advantage to the consumers of Alkali.

Solvay Sodium Nitrite

Solvay 58% Soda Ash
Dense—Light
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground
Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Snowflake Crystals
(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%

The Solvay Process Company

Detroit, Mich. **Syracuse, New York** **Hutchinson, Kan.**

Sales Department, Wing & Evans, Inc., *40 Rector St., New York*

Boston Cincinnati Cleveland Detroit Pittsburgh
Chicago **Syracuse** **St. Louis** **Indianapolis** **Philadelphia**
Kansas City

Sodium Picramate
Toluene

Chemicals

Toluidine
Corn Oil, Crude

SODIUM (Continued)			
Picramate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	.69
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 350 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.10	.10½
Imp., 50 lb cks	lb.	.10	.10½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.13½	.14
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.37	.38
Silicate, 40° turbid, tanks wks 100 lb.		...	.75
55gal. drums wks 100 lb.		.85	1.10
40° clear, tanks wks 100 lb.		...	1.10
55gal. drs. wks 100 lb.		1.20	1.45
42° turbid tks., wks 100 lb.		...	.80
55gal. drs wks 100 lb.		.90	1.15
42° clear, tanks, wks 100 lb.		...	1.25
55gal. drs., wks 100 lb.		1.35	1.75
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb.	.04½	.05
Stannate, 100 lb drums	lb.	.41½	.42
Sulfanilate 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.16
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt			
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb bbls. c-l wks	lb.	.02¼	.02¾
Imp., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.01¾	.02
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs, lc-l wks	lb.	.03¼	.04
Drs., c-l wks	lb.	...	.03½
Imp., 700 lb drs NY	lb.	.03	.03½
60% brkn, 650 lb drs wks	lb.	.04	.04¼
Drs. c-l wks	lb.	...	.03¾
30% crys., 440 lb bbls wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Imp. 400 lb bbls	lb.	.02¾	.02½
Sulfite, cryst., 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¼	.03½
Anhydrous, USP, 100 lb kgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kgs	lb.	.32	.34
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.40	.45
Tungstate, cryst., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.80	.82½
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110gal. drs, wks	gal.	.40	nom.
8,000gal tnk crs wks	gal.	.35	nom.
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	.51	.52
Carbonate NF 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.30
100 lb kgs, wks	lb.	...	.08
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Imported, bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
SULFUR			
Crude, fob., mines	ton	18.00	19.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250 lb bgs c-l	100 lb.	...	2.05
Less c-l bbls NY	100 lb.	2.30	2.55
Roll, 500 lb bgs c-l NY 100 lb		...	2.35
Less c-l bbls NY	100 lb.	2.60	2.85
Flour, Heavy bgs c-l	100 lb.	...	2.50
Light, 100% bags c-l 100 lb.		...	2.60
Rubbermakers 100% 240 lb. bbls., c-l bags NY 100 lb.		...	2.60
Comm'l 99% c-l 150 lb bgs. NY	100 lb.	...	1.45
For Dusting, c-l 99% 100 lb. bags, NY	100 lb	...	2.40
Flowers, 100% 155 lb bbls. NY c-l	100 lb.	...	2.45
Precipitated 125 lb bbls NY	lb	...	.17
Lac., 125 lb bbls NY	lb.	...	.13
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs. wks	lb.	.05	.05½
150 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.06¼
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl	lb.	.17	.19
Sufuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs.	lb.	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	gal.	.07	.08
Water Gas, Tks., wks	gal.	...	.08
Terra Alba No 1 300 lb bbls 100lbs		1.85	1.90
Tetralene, 50gal. drs wks	lb.	...	.20
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls	lb.	.22	.24
TIN, metal Straits NY	lb.	...	.58½
99% American NY	lb.	...	.65⅝
Bichloride, 50% sol'n. 100 lb. bbls. wks	lb.	...	.19½
Crystals, 500 lb bbls., wks	lb.	...	.46½
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.47
Oxide, 300 lb bbls. wks	lb.	...	.68
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.70
Recovered bbls	lb.	...	.61
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.39½
Titanium Oxide bbls., wks	lb.	.13	.14
Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.80	.85
Toluene, 8,000gal. tnk cars wks	gal.	...	.35
110gal. drs wks	gal.	...	.40
Nitration, Tank cars wks	gal.	...	.37
Drums wks	gal.	..	.42
Non-corrosive, tnk crs wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Drums, wks	gal.	.41	nom.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—On an average consuming demand prices are holding steady at 12½c@13c lb for No. 1 and 12c@12½c lb for No. 3.

Chinawood Oil—The market did not show any appreciable change over last week with the spot market holding steady at 17c@17¼c lb. New York tanks are a shade higher at 16¼c@16½c lb. Futures are named at 15c@15¼c lb. Consuming interest has shown signs of reviving recently.

Coconut Oil—After showing weak tendencies the market has firmed up somewhat and at the close of last week prices were steady for all grades on spot. Spot Ceylon oil is quoted at 9¼c@9¾c lb in tanks and spot Manila at the same level. Buying inquiry continues light.

Corn Oil—Crude oil at the mill is holding firm at its recent advance to 9½c@9¾c lb. The market presents a routine tone on both grades with refined unchanged and quiet.

Cottonseed Oil—From the angle of consuming interest the market has shown little change with a continuation of the routine interest in evidence. Prices for PSY on spot ruling at the end of last week were 12⅞c@13c lb. October futures were offered at 11¼c@12c lb. Crude oil showed no price change.

Degras—On an improved inquiry the market was steady last week and offerings were not large.

Greases—Sales last week were reported in fair volume on a slightly easier market. New business both locally and from foreign sources was small.

Linseed Oil — Competition for what business was available forced further reductions in the price in all quantities and positions. Raw oil in carload barrels spot was sold at 11.2c lb in a small way. The same price prevailed for Sept.-Dec. futures. Raw tanks was quoted at 10.4c lb.

Menhaden Oil—There was practically no change in the position last week. Sales continue at a steady volume with light pressed oil on spot sold at 65c@67c gal. Crude oil in tanks holds steady at Baltimore at 47½c gal.

Neatsfoot Oil—On a moderate inquiry prices held steady over the week and at the close prices were on a par with the previous week's close.

Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	lb.	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	lb.	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	lb.	.75	.80
Toluidine,	lb.	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50gal. drs wks	gal.	3.60	3.90
Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases	lb.	...	1.10
Triphenylguanidine	lb.	.70	.75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.75
Tungsten, NY	WOunit	10.50	11.00
Ultramarine Blue	lb.	.15	.25
Urea, Pure, 112 lb cases	lb.	.18	.30
Venetian Red	lb.	...	.60
Vermilion Amer., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.35	.40
English kegs	lb.	1.45	1.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white			
XYLENE, 3° dist. range nitration 110gal. drs., NY	gal.	70	nom.
5° dist. range, 8,000gal. tanks wks	gal.	.55	nom.
110gal. drs wks	gal.	.60	nom.
10° dist. range drums, wks	gal.	.55	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.50	nom.
Com'l. 110 gal drs. wks	gal.	.41	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Xylidine crude	lb.	...	.35
Refined	lb.	.38	.40
ZINC. METAL, high grade slabs c-l N Y	100 lb.	7.75	7.80
Ammonium Chloride, powd. 400 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.06¼
Carb., tech, bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.10
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.20
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.06
Drs. c-l wks	lb.	...	.05½
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Imported dr NY	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Solution 50% tnks wks 100 lb.		...	3.00
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.40	.41
Dust, 100 lb. tins wks	lb.	...	.10
500 lb bbls kegs c-l wks	lb.	...	.09
500 lb bbls kegs lc-l wks	lb.	...	.09½
Oxide, Amer., Bags wks	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
Amer 300 lb. bbls wks	lb.	.07⅝	.07¾
French, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10¾	.12½
Bbl. c-l wks	lb.	.10½	.12½
Bags c-l wks	lb.	.10⅛	.12½
USP, 100 lb bbls c-l	lb.	...	.14
10-25 bbl lots	lb.	...	.15
5bbl lots	lb.	...	.16
1bbl lots	lb.	...	.17
Imported, white seal, bbls	lb.	.12	.13½
Green seal, bbls	lb.	.11½	.12
Red seal, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbls	lb.	.21½	.24
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03	.03¼
Bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.02¼
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Zirconium, oxide, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Semi-refined bags	lb.	.08	.10
Natural, bags	lb.	.03½	.08

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.12½	.13
80 lb cases	lb.	.13½	.14
No. 3	lb.	.12	.12½
Blown, 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.18
China Wood bbls spot NY	lb.	.17	.17½
Tanks, Spot NY	lb.	...	.16¼
Coast tanks	lb.	.15	.15¼
Coconut Ceylon 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10½	.11
8,000 gal tanks NY	lb.	.09¼	.09⅞
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.10½
Manila bbls NY	lb.	.10½	.11
Tanks, NY	lb.	.09¼	.09⅞
Tanks Pacific Coast	lb.	.08⅞	.09
Edible bbls NY	lb.	.12½	.13
Cod Newfoundland, 50gal bbls	gal.	.62	.64
Tanks, NY	gal.	.57	.59
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	lb.	.06	.06½
Corn, ref., 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.14	.14¾
Tanks	lb.	.12	.12¼
Crude tanks mills	lb.	.08¾	.09
Bbls NY	lb.	.12	.12½

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Whale Oil, Crude

Oils & Fats

Yolk Oil
Glue

Cottonseed Crude, mill	lb.	.11½	.12
PSY, 100bbls spot	lb.	.12⅞	.13
Oct.	lb.	.11¾	.12
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	...	.13½
Winter yellow 100bbls NY	lb.	...	.14
Degras, Amer., 50gal. bbls NY	lb.	.04¼	.04½
English, light bbls NY	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04⅝	.04¾
Light brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04½	.04⅝
Dark, bbls NY	lb.	.03½	.04
Neutral, bbls NY	lb.	.07½	.12
Moellon, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.50
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.10	.10¼
Yellow	lb.	...	.08
House	lb.	...	.07¾
Brown	lb.	...	.07½
Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal.	nom.	nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Compounds, bbls	lb.	.13¾	.14
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	.17
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	.12¾
Extra bbls	lb.	...	.12½
Extra, No. 1, bbls	lb.	...	.11¾
No. 1 bbls	lb.	...	.11½
No. 2, bbls	lb.	...	.11¼
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	lb.	...	11.2
Five bbls raw	lb.	...	11.6
Tanks, raw	lb.	...	10.4
Bld., 5 bbl lot wks.	lb.	...	11.8
Dbl. boiled 5bbl.	lb.	...	11.9
Sept-Dec c-l wks	lb.	...	11.2
Imported 5bls NY	gal.	...	...
Tanks, NY	gal.	...	...
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	...	.47½
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal.	.65	.67
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	.68	.70
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	.70	.72
Blown bbls NY	lb.	...	.10
Mineral Oil, white, 50gal. bbls	gal.	.80	.90
Russian gal.	gal.	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot 20° ot., bbls NY	lb.	...	.15¾
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	.15¾
CP bbls NY	lb.	...	.18¾
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	.12
No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	...	.11½
Oleo Oil, No. 1 bbls NY	lb.	.12¼	.12¾
No. 2, bbls NY	lb.	...	.11
No. 3, bbls NY	lb.	...	.10¾
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.30	1.35
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	...	1.85
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.08¾	.09
Shipments	lb.	.08¾	.09
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Niger casks	lb.	.08	.08¼
Bonny Old Calabar casks	lb.	...	nom.
Palm Kernel bbl NY	lb.	.10¼	.10¾
Casks	lb.	.10	.11
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.16½	.17
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb.	...	.13
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	...	.14½
Perilla bbls NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Tanks, NY	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Poppyseed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70	1.75
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.85	.86
English	gal.	.92	.93
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.07	1.08
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.10	.10½
Tanks	lb.	...	.08¾
Saponified, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Tanks	lb.	...	.09
Salmon, 8,000 gal. tks Coast	gal.	.50	nom.
Sardine, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	...	.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	lb.	.14	.15
White	lb.	.15	.16
Sod Oil, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Cst.	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Crude, tks., NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Crude, bbls., NY	lb.	.12½	.13
Refined bbls NY	lb.	...	.13
Sperm, 38° ot., blchd. bbls NY	gal.	.85	.86
45° cold test blchd bbls NY	gal.	.82	.84
STEARIC ACID,			
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb.	.13¼	.13¾
Double pressed, bgs saponified	lb.	.13¼	.13¼
Carlots	lb.	...	.13
Triple pressed bgs dist.	lb.	.15¼	.15½
Carlots	lb.	...	.15
Stearine Oleo bbls	lb.	...	.11½
Tallow edible, tierces	lb.	...	.11
City Extra loose	lb.	.08¾	.08¾
Tallow Oil, acidless tks., NY	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Bbls., c-l NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	.76	.78
Blchd. winter bbls, NY	gal.	.78	.80
Extra blchd. bbls, NY	gal.	.80	.82
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal		

Oleo Oil—Oleo was likewise in fair demand with sellers holding steady at 12¼c@12½c lb for No. 1; 11c@11¼c lb for No. 2 and 10¼c lb for No. 3.

Olive Oil—Continues as one of the firmest items on the list. The pot market is quoted at $1.30@$1.35 gal. for denatured oil with sellers estimating their replacement costs at the $1.30 level. The market is experiencing a steady demand and further advances are not unlooked for. Foots are firm but quiet and unchanged from their level of 8¾c @9c lb on spot.

Rapeseed Oil—An easy feeling caused by routine interest and generous stocks prevailed on the market. Prices were unchanged at $1.07@$1.08 gal, for blown; 85c@ 86c gal. for Japanese and 92c@93c gal. for English, but rumors were heard of shading.

Red Oil—Producers state that the demand in this section is very lively and volume sales were made at 10c @10½c lb for distilled and 10½c@ 11c lb for saponified.

Stearic Acid—On a good consuming demand prices were well maintained but not advanced over the week and current quotations are: 13c lb for double pressed in cars and 15c lb for triple pressed in carlots.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Albumens—Blood and vegetable albumens are unchanged this week and moving at a satisfactory rate. Edible egg continues easy and quiet at 94c@97c lb spot.

Bees Wax—Sellers state that a fair demand prevails at unchanged prices.

Blood—Dried blood on spot is steady and in some demand at $4.10 unit. South American and Chicago are likewise unchanged with limited stocks of both grades reported.

Carnauba Wax — The higher grades are scarce on spot and in some demand and are generally quoted in a nominal way at 60c@62c lb for No. 1 Yellow. Other grades are offered at a proportionately higher figure than previous quotations.

Dextrins—Imported potato dextrin has advanced to 8½c@8¾c lb on a steady demand. Corn and canary dextrins have not changed and are moving steadily.

Tolls Oil bbls	lb.		
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Double	lb.	.14	.16
Walnut, crude bbls NY	lb.		

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, Egg edible	lb.	.94	.97
Tech., 100 lb drs	lb.	.92	.94
Blood, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.60
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	.65
Technical	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals			
Annatto, fine	lb.	.41	.48
Arenil, double 600 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
Triple, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Cone, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Asbestine, c-l	ton.	16.60	18.00
le-l	ton.	20.00	22.00
Bees Wax, white cases	lb.	.58	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.46	.48
Crude, bags	lb.	.40	.41
Commercial, cs.,	lb.	.27	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	4.10
Chicago	unit	...	4.25
S. Am., Shipment	unit	...	4.00
Bone Raw, Chicago	ton.	...	33.50
Bone Meal 3 & 50 1 MP	ton.	32.50	33.00
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¼
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.33	.35
Carnauba Wax, Flor., bags	lb.	.50	nom.
Powd.	lb.	.50	nom.
No. 1, Yellow bags	lb.	.60	.62
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.54	.56
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb.	...	nom.
No. 3, N Country bags	lb.	.44	.46
No. 3, chalky bags	lb.	.44	.46
CHARCOAL			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu.	.18	.19
Spot NY	bu.	.24	.26
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100 lb wks bbls	lb.	.06	.06¼
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks, wks	lb.	.01½	.01¾
Bbls., wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Decolorized bags wks	lb.	.06¾	.07
Cudbear, English	lb.	.17	.18
Cutch Rangoon 100 lb bales	lb.	...	.18
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb.	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100 lb bales	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Cyanamide, bulk c-l wks Amm unit.		1.90	2.05
Imp. Amm unit.		2.00	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags,			
c-l	100 lb.	...	3.87
bags c-l	100 lb.	...	3.97
Canary	100 lb.	...	3.92
bags le-l	100 lb.	...	4.02
Potato, white 220 lb bags lc-l	lb.	...	.08½
Yellow, 220 lb bags	lb.	...	.08⅛
Tapioca, 200 lb bags le-l	lb.	.08	.08¼
Divi Divi Extract	lb.	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton.	40.00	41.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs	lb.	.68	.70
Eater Gums			
Dark, 280 lb. bbls.,	lb.	.13¾	.14
Light, 280 lb. bbls.	lb.	.14	.14¼
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.00 &	.10
Acid Bulk 7 & 3½, Daily,			
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	3.50 &	.60
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	lb.	.90	.95
Orange 70 lb cs	lb.	.85	.90
Fossil Flour	lb.	.02½	.04
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.23
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.23
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton.	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb.	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21
Gambier 25% liq., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.14
Common 200 lb cases	lb.	.08	.09
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	lb.	...	.23
Gelatin, Technical 100 lb cs	lb.	.45	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70°			
bags c-l NY	100 lb.	3.14	3.34
80° bags c-l NY	100 lb.	3.34	3.34
Tanners' Spcl 100 lb bgs 160	lb.	...	3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb.	.22	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb.	.20	.24
French bbls	lb.	.18	.25
High Grade, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Fish, bbls	gal.	1.50	1.75
Hide bbls	lb.	.14	.24

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19 CEDAR ST. NEW YORK
SALES AGENTS

Gums
Oak Bark

Industrial Raw Materials

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	.03¼	:	.04½
Powdered, 150 lb bgs.	.06	:	.06½
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bgs	.18	:	.20
Animi (Zanzibar) Bean and pea 250 lb. cases	.40	:	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	.60	:	.65
Asphaltum, Barbadoes, Manjak 200 lb bags	.09	:	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	.15	:	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bgs ton	55.00	:	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech., 120 lb cases	.30	:	.32
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags			
Water White,	.35	:	.36
Light Amber,	12½	:	.14
Dark Amber,	08¾	:	.09
Clean Opaque	.12	:	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases, 180 lb bags—			
Pale, E. I. Bold	.18	:	.18½
Pale, E. I. Chips	.06½	:	.07
180 lb. bags—			
Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb. baskets—			
Pale Bold, Loba A,	.16	:	.16¼
Pale Bold, Nubs, Loba B	.15	:	.15½
Pale, Bold, Loba C	.14½	:	.15
Pale Nubs, P.N.	.14	:	.14½
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	.16	:	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb cases—			
Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1	.28	:	.28½
Pale, genuine split chips	.19	:	.19½
Damar, Batavia, standard, 136 lb. cases	.37½	:	.38½
Batavia E Seeds 136 lb cases	.18	:	.18½
Batavia, F Splinters, 136 lb. cases and bags	.09	:	.09½
Batavia, Dust 160 lb bags	.07	:	.07½
Singapore No 1 224 lb cs	.34	:	.38
Singapore No. 2 224 lb cases	.21	:	.21½
Singapore No. 3 180 lb bgs	.07	:	.07¼
Elemi, No. 1 80-85 lb cs	.15	:	.16
No. 2 80-85 lb cases	.14	:	.15
No. 3, 80-85 lb cases	.13	:	.14
Kauri No. 1 224-226 lb cases	.67½	:	.68
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	.44½	:	.45
Bush Chips, 224-260 lb. cases	.38	:	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb cases	.24½	:	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb. bags	.14½	:	.16
Sandarac, Prime quality 220 lb. bags and 300 lb casks	.26	:	.27
Graphite, crude, 220 lb bags	ton. 15.00	:	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	.05	:	.09
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls	.09	:	.12
Crystals, 400 lb bbls	.12	:	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls wks	.03½	:	.03¾
Bark,	ton.	:	16.00
Hypernic, 51° 600 lb bbls	.12	:	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	1.28	:	1.30
20% paste drums	.14	:	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb cs	.18¼	:	.18¾
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bags NY	ton 60.00	:	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	.03¾	:	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	.08	:	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	.08¼	:	.08½
Lower grades	.07½	:	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	.12	:	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton. 26.00	:	27.00
Chips, 150 lb bags	.03	:	.03½
Madder, Dutch		:	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	.03½	:	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African	ton.	:	36.00
Marble Flour, bulk	ton. 10.00	:	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals			
Montan Wax, crude bags	.06½	:	.07
Bleached bags	.24	:	.27
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls	.04	:	.04½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	.08	:	.08¼
Myrobalans, bags J1	ton 45.00	:	46.00
J2	ton.	:	
New crop	ton. 28.50	:	29.50
J2	ton.	:	
New crop	ton 29.50	:	31.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk,	unit	:	3.60
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	.17	:	.18
Aleppy bags	.25	:	nom.
Powd. bags	.23	:	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton. 20.00	:	23.00
Ground	ton. 45.00	:	50.00
Oak, tanks, wks		:	.03½
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls wks	.04	:	.04½
Solid, powd.	.07½	:	.08

Divi Divi—On a quiet market pods are lower for shipment at $40,-00@$42.00 ton as to position.

Fish Scrap—The market at Baltimore for ground scrap is well maintained at $4.00 and 10c unit. Sales at an average volume for this season are reported at this figure.

Gums, Varnish—Although stocks of all gums are limited on spot, the demand has not been large of late. The market is steady, but routine, and it is believed that any sustained inquiry would cause advances in most gums.

Mangrove Bark—On a routine inquiry shipment prices have been reduced to $36.00@$37.00 ton. Sellers look for a better interest in the near future.

Japan Wax—Continues its firm position on spot at 18½c@19c lb, with the possibility of shading this figure a bit. Shipments are quoted at 18c@18½c lb. Consuming interest is good.

Myrobalans—The market in general is well maintained, although some weakness is noted in R2's for shipment at $28.50@$29.50 ton.

Rosin—The common grades show slight recessions from last week's quotations, with the medium and fine grades unchanged and steady. Consumption continues steady both from domestic and foreign sources. The opinion still prevails that consumers are low in stocks. Current quotations are: B, $14.25; D, $14.50; E, $15.60; F, $15.75; G, $15.75; H, $15.80; I, $15.85; K, $15.90; M, $15.95; N, $16.50; WG, $16.85 and WW, $17.25.

Sumac — Ground parcels were quoted lower at $75.00@$78.00 ton for shipment last week on a light consuming inquiry.

Tapioca—High-grade imported is higher at 5c@5¼c lb for spot parcels. Medium is quoted at 3¾c@4c lb and low-grade at 3c@3½c lb. Sales are being made in good volume.

Tankage—Continues as the firmest item on the fertilizer list. Although not so active as recently, the price is well maintained at the former level and stocks on all markets are closely held.

Turpentine—Prices at the end of last week again showed recessions on the spot. The market is quiet with little new buying interest, but sellers are holding firm at 91½c@96c gal.

Osage Orange 51° liquid	.07	:	.07½
Powd. 100 lb bags	.14½	:	.15
Crystals	.16	:	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb. drums	.12	:	.15
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb. cs slabs			
118-120 deg. M.P.	.08	:	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	.06½	:	.06¾
128-132 deg. M.P.	.07½	:	.07¾
133-137 deg. M.P.	.08	:	.08½
138-140 deg. M.P.	.08¾	:	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks unit	.62½	:	.65
Phosphate Rock, fob., mines			
Florida Pebble 68%	ton. 3.00	:	3.25
Florida Pebble 70%	ton 3.50	:	3.65
Florida Pebble 72%	ton 3.85	:	4.00
Florida Pebble, basis 75%-74%	...	:	5.35
Florida Pebble, 75%	...	:	5.60
Florida Pebble, basis 77%-76%	...	:	6.00
Tennessee, 72%	ton.	:	5.50
Pine Oil, stm., dist. bbls	gal.	:	.66
Destructive dist.	.63	:	.64
Prime	bbl. 8.00	:	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	:	3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	.04½	:	.06
Lump, bags	.04	:	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	.02½	:	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	.03	:	.03½
450 lb bbls c-l	.03½	:	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	.04	:	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb. bales cif.	.04¾	:	.04¾
Clarified, 64% bales	...	:	.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	.06½	:	.07
Solid, 100 lb. boxes	.10	:	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton.	:	14.00
Ground	ton. 34.00	:	35.00

Rosins, (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)

B,	14.25	I,	15.85
D,	14.50	K,	15.90
E,	15.60	M,	15.95
F,	15.75	N,	16.50
G,	15.75	WG,	16.85
H,	15.85	WW,	17.25

(Sold in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)

Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal bbls	gal. ...	:	.78
Second run bbls	gal. ...	:	.82
Rotten Stone lump imp. bbls	.07	:	.08
Lump selected, bbls	.09	:	.12
Powdered, bbls	.02	:	.05
Domestic bags mines	24.00	:	30.00
Sago Flour 150 lb bags	.04¾	:	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	.01	:	.01½
bbls	...	:	.01¾
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks	.02	:	.02¾
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	.09	:	.10
Powd. 140 lb bgs c-l	100 lb. ...	:	3.42
Bags lc-l	100 lb. ...	:	3.52
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb. ...	:	3.32
Bags lc-l	100 lb. ...	:	3.42
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c-l	.04¾	:	.05
Imported bags duty paid	.04¾	:	.05¼
Wheat, dom., thick bags	.06½	:	.07
Thin, bgs	.09½	:	.10
Sol. Potato	.06	:	.06½
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	.05	:	.06
CP., 450 lb bbls	...	:	.10½
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	.11	:	.11½
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	ton 130.00	:	nom.
Ground shipment	ton. 75.00	:	78.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton. 55.00	:	60.00
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton. 40.00	:	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton. 50.00	:	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton. 30.00	:	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton. 38.00	:	45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	ton. 12.00	:	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton. 16.00	:	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit 4.50	&	.10
High grade fob Chicago	unit 4.25	&	.10
So. Am. cif.,	unit 4.50	&	.10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	.04¾	:	.05
Medium grade, bags	.03½	:	.04
Low grade, bags	.03	:	.03¼
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl. ...	:	14.50
Retort bbls	bbl. ...	:	18.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb. 2.50	:	3.00
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	gal. .91½	:	.94
Wood steam Dist., bbls	gal. .81½	:	.84
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	ton. 33.00	:	34.00
Beard, 42% tan bags	ton 55.00	:	56.00
Mixture Bark, bags	ton. 40.50	:	41.50
Wattle Bark, bags	ton. 41.00	:	42.00
Extract 55% dible bgs ex-dock	lb. ...	:	.05¾
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks 100 lb.	...	:	1.25
Alba bags NY c-l	ton. ...	:	13.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l	100 lb. ...	:	1.35
French, bags NY c-l	ton. 14.50	:	19.00
English, bags NY c-l	ton. 21.00	:	22.00
Paris white bags c-l	100 lb. 1.00	:	1.00

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99½—100% Pure

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Sept. 3 to 11

ACID—Arsenic, 95 cs., Order, Piraeus; **Carbolic,** 68 drs., Order, Rotterdam; **Citric, 10** kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London; **Cresylic, 24** drs., E H Watson, Hamburg; 10 drs., G J Farleigh, Liverpool; **Formic,** 80 balloons, R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 95 bbls., Saresi & Robinson, Frederiksted: 40 drs., 39 bbls., C Esteva, Arecibo; **Methyl,** 102 drs., G W Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam

ALUMINA—Compound, 25 cks., Interstate Chemical Co., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM—Bicarbonate, 50 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Carbonate,** 15 cks., Standard Bank of South Africa, Liverpool; **Chloride,** 92 cks., Seaboard National Bank, Rotterdam: **Muriate,** 100 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate,** 278 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co. Hamburg; 376 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; ..Phosphate, 8 cks., Manahan Chemical Co., Antwerp

ANTIMONY—150 cks., Order, London; **Regulus,** 250 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Sulphur,** 60 cks., C W Leavitt & Co., Havre

AOLAN—3 cs., H A Metz Laboratories, Hamburg

APHANPHTOL—18 bbls., Order, Rotterdam

ARSENIC—116 cks., Order, Antwerp

BARIUM—Nitrate, 1 ck., Hummel & Robinson Co., Rotterdam

BARK—Wattle, 1,508 bgs., Tannin Corp., East London; 2,208 bgs., Baring Bros & Co. Durban; 3,895 bgs., Tannin Corp., Durban

BARYTES—600 bgs., E L Bullock & Sons, Hamburg; 20 bbls., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg

CAMPHOR—227 cs., G W Sheldon & Co. Hamburg

CASEIN—500 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires: 150 bgs., N Y Trust Co., Bordeaux; 798 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Bordeaux; 134 bgs., Order, Bordeaux: 334 bgs., Order, Bordeaux: 134 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 334 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 188 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre

CHALK—550 bgs., Taintor Trading Co., Antwerp: 600 tons, Baring Bros & Co., London; 1,986 bgs., 100 brls., National City Bank, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—88 cks. Innis Speiden & Co. London; 414 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 20 cks., Stanley Doggett, Rotterdam, 10 cs., **H Lieber & Co.,** Rotterdam; 3 cs., W A Schlesinger, Hamburg; 6 bbls., 9 cs., **Eimer & Amend, Hamburg;** 3 cs., American Kreuger & Toll Corp, Hamburg; 287 cks., Rhodia Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; 2 cs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 197 cks., Hummel & Robinson Co., Rotterdam; 50 drs., 112 cks., International Acceptance Bank, Rotterdam: 15 cs., 16 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 100 bbls., W Schall & Co., Bremen; 170 bbls., W Schall & Co., Bremen; 100 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Bremen; 42 cks., Order, Bremen; 75 cks., Panama Pacific Line, Antwerp; 179 cks., Order, Antwerp; 2 bbls., 16 kgs., F Behrend, Copenhagen

CHEMICAL COMPOUND—100 drs., Order, Hamburg

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—42 cs., F B Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp; 7 cs., Fraisse Laboratory Inc., Havre; 560 cans, Anglo So. American Co., Havre

CHROME GREEN OXIDE—4 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Rotterdam

CHROMIUM OXIDE—30 kgs., Order, Antwerp

CINCHONINE—17 cs., R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

CLAY—165 cks., J Dixon Crucible Co., Rotterdam

COAL TAR—Distillate, 75 drs., Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool; **33 drs., West Disinfecting Co.,** Glasgow; **Products,** 2 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

COLORS—26 kgs., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Genoa: 12 kgs., Fidelity Trust Co., Genoa, 6 cks., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Havre; 4 bbls., **Bank of** Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 4 bbls., **National** City Bank, Antwerp; 4 cs., Pomeroy & Fischer, Rotterdam; 5 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Hamburg; 5 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Havre; 2 cans, 74 pgs., Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 9 cks., Geigy Co., Inc., Havre; 4 cks., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Havre, 5 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam: 7 bbls, National City Bank, Antwerp; 2 bbls., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp, 23 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre; **Bronze,** 12 cs., J W Hampton Jr. & Co., Bremen; 22 cs., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 6 cs., Ludwig Ehrmann, Antwerp; **Coal Tar,** 141 pkgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth,** 25 cks., J H Furman Co., Hamburg; 20 cks., S L Libby Corp., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Grace National Bank Bremen; 35 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Bremen; 46 cks., Fezandie & Sperr'e, Bremen

CREOSOTE—Coal Tar, 52 drs., Merck & Co., Hull

DINITROACETANILID—11 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

EARTH—500 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Larnaca: 250 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn; 25 bbls., R J Waddell & Co., Leghorn; 100 bgs., 22 bbls., Order, Leghorn; **Sienna,** 111 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa

EPSOM SALTS—300 bgs., Seaboard National Bank, Bremen

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 1,328 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires

FLUORSPAR—515 tons, Order, Bremen

FULLERS EARTH—300 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., London

GELATINE—31 bbls. H A Sinclair, Rotterdam; 10 cs., Cox Gelatine Co., Glasgow

GLAUBER SALTS—250 bgs., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam

GLUE—200 bgs., S Isaacs & Co., Antwerp: 200 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer Inc., Antwerp; 80 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 120 bgs., G H Hammill, Hull; 120 bls., British Bank of South America

GLYCERINE—28 drs., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg: 62 drs., Marx & Rawolle Inc., Rotterdam: 80 drs., Procter & Gamble Co., Rotterdam; 50 drs., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 198 drs., Order, Antwerp

GUM—240 bls., W Wrigley Jr Co., Puerto Colombia; 471 bgs., 79 pgs., Order, Colombo; 100 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 40 cs., G Kazan; Bombay; 21 cs., S Telfoyan & Co., Bombay; 20 cs., Order, Bombay; **Asafoetida,** 22 cs., Order, Bombay, **Chicle,** 568 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; 633 bls., Chicle Development Co., Progresso **Copal,** 45 bkts. Grace National Bank, Macassar; 316 bkts., S Winterbourne & Co., Macassar; 383 bkts., National City Bank, Macassar; 143 **bkts., 237 bgs.,** Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Macassar: 910 bkts., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Macassar; 26 bkts., A Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 609 bkts., Order, Macassar; 96 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 40 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 300 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., **Antwerp; 505** bgs., Mechanic & Metals National Bank, Antwerp; 204 bkts., Order, Macassar; 252 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 141 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 74 bgs., Chemical National Bank, London; **Damar,** 100 cases, Chemical National Bank, Batavia: 100 cases, Central Union Trust Co., Batavia: 200 cs., United National Bank, Batavia; 132 cases, National City Bank Batavia; 200 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Batavia; 200 cs., Order, Batavia: 100 cs., National City Bk., Padang; 409 cs., Innes & Co., Padang; 50 cs., 90 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Padang; 100 cs., W Schall & Co., Padang; 300 cs., 295 bgs., Paterson Boardman **& Knapp, Batavia:** 100 cs., Order, Batavia; **Ghatti,** 58 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Karaya,** 199 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Bombay; 268 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bombay; 67 bgs., **British** Bank of South America, Bombay; 729 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Kauri,** 20 cs., Patterson Boardman & Knapp, Auckland; 110 sks., S Winterbourne, Auckland; 144 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Auckland; 50 cs., G W S Patterson & Co., Auckland; 276 sks., Capital National Bank, Auckland; 30 cs., 117 bgs., L C Gillespie, Auckland; 6 cs., J D Lewis, Auckland; **Mastic,** 10 cs., Order, Piraeus; **Olibanum,** 48 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Sandarac,** 22 bgs., Order, Marseilles; **Tragacanth,** 10 cs., 3 bgs., Order, Hamburg

IRON—Sulphuric, 9 cs., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—16 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 17 cks., Stanley Doggett, Liverpool; 82 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; **16 cs.,** J L Smith & Co., Liverpool

LITHOPONE—40 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 602 cks., B Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 20 cks., E M & F Waldo, Antwerp

MAGNESITE—Calcined, 69 cks., Order, Antwerp; 110 bbls., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 368 drs., Order. Hamburg

MINERAL WHITE—1,000 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels Inc., Hull; 600 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie Inc., Hull

MYROBALANS—1,300 pockets, Order, Calcutta; 1,524 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Bombay; 3,200 bgs., National City Bk., Bombay; 5,440 bgs., Order, Bombay

OCHRE—65 bbls., S L Libby, Marseilles; 90 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Marseilles: 520 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles; 100 bbls, Order, Marseilles

OILS—Caster, 200 bbls, Order, Hull; **Coconut,** 102 cyl., Order, Colombo; 1,364 tons, Philippine Refining Co., Cebu: **Cod,** 50 bbls., Order, Hull; 100 bbls., Chemical National Bk., Aberdeen: 100 bbls., Order, Aberdeen. 340 cks., J Irwin & Co., St Johns; 114 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 45 cks., Bridgetts & Co., St Johns; 100 bbls., Bowring & Co., St Johns; 50 cks., Order, St Johns; 50 bbls., Order, Liverpool; 200 cks., T T Pergament & Co., Oslo; 60 cks., Kidder Peabody & Co., Halifax; 150 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; 50 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; **Cod liver,** 3 bbls., 3 cs., Rohner Gehrig & Co., Hamburg; 40 brls., Order, Hamburg; 45 bbls. Mead Johnson & Co.. St Johns; **115 bbls.,** E R Squibb Co., St Johns; 50 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Oslo; 75 bls., Fischer Hollinshed Co., Oslo; 65 bbls., Order, Oslo; 50 bbls., E R Squibb & Sons, St Johns; 121 bbls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; **Linseed,** 100 drs., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 100 cs., Parodi Erminio & Co., Genoa; 340 cs., 100 bbls., Order, Genoa; 100 bbls., Bank of Athens, Piraeus; 200 bbls., Webster Atlas National Bank, Piraeus; 425 bbls., Order, Piraeus; 100 cs., P Parlato & Co, Genoa; 110 cs., M Cella, Genoa; 100 cs., Gendi Import Co, Genoa; 1,542 cs., Order, Genoa; 225 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Leghorn; 100 bbls, Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Nice; 550 cs., Order, Leghorn: 135 cs., Latorraca Bros, Naples; 1,000 cs., F Romeo & Co, Naples; 1,525 cs., Order, Genoa; 200 cs., Latorraca Bros., Naples **Palm,** 300 bbls., National City Bank, Belawan Deli; 365 tons, Superintendence Co., Belawan Deli; 375 cks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Opobo; 160 cks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Degama; 82 cks, Niger Co., Lagos; 309 cks., W B Maciver & & Co., Lagos; 12 cks., Millers Ltd., Lagos; 405 cks., Guaranty Trust Co, Liverpool; 261 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Liverpool; **Rape,** 100 bbls., Order, Hull, 10 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; **Sesame,** 200 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 125 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam: 50 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; **Soya,** 100 drs., Order, Hull; **Sulphur,** 300 bbls., Order, Messina: 100 bbls., Webster & Atlas Co., Catania: 100 bbls., Leghorn Trading Co., **Bari; 800 bbls.,** N Y Trust Co., Bari; 250 bbls., Seaboard

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OXIDE—Red, 30 cks., J L Smith & Co., Hull
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PLUMBAGO—76 bbls., N Y Trust Co., Colombo; 29 bbls., Order, Colombo; 145 bbls., National City Bank, Colombo; 179 bbls., H P Winter & Co., Colombo
POTASSIUM SALTS—10 bbls., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Caustic,** 25 cs., **Merck & Co., Hamburg;** 25 drs., Superfos Company, Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 1,400 cks., Seaboard National Bk., Hamburg; **Metabisulfite.** 40 kgs., R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; **Muriate,** 600 bgs., Societe Commerciale des Potasses D'Alsace, Antwerp; 250 bgs., Potash Importing Corp of America, Hamburg; **Sulfate, 2,000 bgs., Potash** Importing Corp. of America, Hamburg
PROTECTOL—19 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam
PUMICE STONE—107 bgs., Order, Piraeus
QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, Order, Leghorn; 50 flasks, Poillon & Poirier, Vera Cruz; 20 flasks, Order, Vera Cruz
SHELLAC—200 bgs., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Calcutta; 6,116 bgs., 41 chests, Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 450 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Overseas Bank, Calcutta; 1,492 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Button Lac,** 50 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Garnet Lac,** 400 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; **Seed Lac,** 334 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs, American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Overseas Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Order, Calcutta
SODIUM SALTS—Bromide, 20 cs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Caustic,** 5 cs., Coleman & Bell Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; **Hydrosulfite,** 20 kgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Liverpool; **Nitrate,** 254 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 7,991 bgs., Anglo South American Trust Co., Iquique; 6,469 bgs., I U DuPont de Nemours & Co., Iquique; 13,039 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 11,719 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; 533 bgs., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; **Silico Fluoride,** 101 cks., H Sundheimer & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfite,** 54 drs., H Hinrichs Co., Rotterdam; 23 drs., Order, Rotterdam; **Ferrocyanide,** 18 cs., E Dietzgen & Co., Rotterdam
STRONTIUM—Ozalate. 20 cks., W F Eissing, Rotterdam
SUMAC—490 bgs., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., Gravenhorst & Co., Palermo; 100 bls., Order, Palermo
TALC—800 sks., Coty Inc., Genoa; 300 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux; 400 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 600 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., Bordeaux; 400 bgs., C B Chrystal & Co., Bordeaux; 400 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., Genoa; 500 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 775 bgs., C Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—653 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; **Flour,** 500 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Batavia; 596 bgs., Central Union Trust Co., Batavia; 9,572 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; **Pearl,** 168 bgs., Order, Batavia; 972 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya
TARTAR—482 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 133 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Marseilles
THEOBROMINE—4 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam
UMBER—Burnt Terra, 809 bgs., J L Smith & Co., Larnaca; 552 bgs., C K Williams & Co., Larnaca
VALONEA—1,425 bgs., J A Barkey & Co., Constantinople; 8,255 bgs., Order, Smyrna; **Beard,** 345 bgs., Order, Smyrna; **Mixture,** 3,318 bgs., Order, Dardanelles
WAX—40 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Bees, 40 cs.,** L A Salomon Bros., Havre; 20 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Alexandria; 14 pgs., Order, Alexandria; 14 bgs., Order, Havana; 9 sks., National City Bank, Puerto Plata; 15 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Puerto Plata; 17 sks., D Steengrafe, Santiago; 8 bgs., C S Johnson & Son, San Juan; 88 bls., Order, Aden; 26 bgs., African & Eastern Trading Co., Alexandretta; 22 bgs., Order, Tampico; 18 bgs., Order, Valparaiso; 72 bls., Arkell & Douglas Inc., London; **Carnauba,** 67 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Ceara; **56 bgs.,** Grace National Bank, Ceara; 168 bgs., Fidelity International Trust Co., Ceara; 110 bgs., Lazard Freres, Ceara; 315 bgs., National City Bank, Parnahyba; 125 bgs., J H Rossbach & Bros., Parnahyba
WHITING—267 bgs., C B Chrystal & Co., Bremen; 1,200 bgs., Bullock & Sons, Havre; 700 bgs., Coupey Fils, Havre
WOODFLOUR—498 bgs., A Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; 2,250 bgs., B L Soberski, Oslo
WOOD TAR—5 bbls., Linen Thread Co., Rotterdam
ZINC—Oxide, 25 bbls., Philipp Bros., Inc., Antwerp; 57 bbls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 150 bbls., A Klipstein & Co., Marseilles; 150 bbls., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Marseilles; 25 bbls., **Philipp Bros., Antwerp; Resinate,** 10 cks., Order, London; **Salts,** 43 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Aug. 25 to Sept. 1.

ACID—Formic, 84 demijohns, Order, Hamburg
ARSENIC—10 casks., Order, Hamburg
BAUXITE—2,010 tons, 660 lbs., Order, Pola
CLAY—175,000 kilos Order, Hamburg
DIAETHYSULFAT—4 cs., Order, Hamburg
FERRO ALLOY—918 bags, Truempy, Falsey & Besthoff, Inc., Genoa; 50 csks., **Truempy,** Falsey & Besthoff Inc., Genoa; 300 cs., Truempy, Falsey & Besthoff, Inc., Genoa
FLOUR—Tapioca, 2,074 bags, Phila-Girard Nat Bank, Batavia; 1,522 bags, Central Nat Bk., Batavia; 1,483 bags, Tradesmens Nat Bk., Batavia; 431 bags, Perkins Glue Co., Batavia; 953 bags, Order, Batavia
GLYCERIN—Crude, 4C drums, Order, Gothenburg; 21 csks., Order, Havre; 10 cs., Order, Havre
GUM COPAL—188 bskts., Franklin Fourth St Nat Bank, Batavia; 161 bskts, American Exchange Nat Bank, Batavia
MAGNESITE—367 casks, Order, Trieste
OIL—Olive, 110 csks., C Foti, Genoa; 200 cs., P Pastene, Genoa; 155 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 cs., Order, Genoa; **Rape Seed, refined,** 100 drums, Bank of America, Osaka; 120 drums, Order, Osaka; **Sulfur Olive,** 100 bbls., Order, Messina; 100 bbls., Tradesmen's Nat Bank, Palermo
ORE—Chrome, 5,795 tons, E J Lavino & Co., Cape Town
POTASH—40 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Prussiate,** 20 kgs., Order, Hamburg
POWDER—Bronze, 16 cs., Keer, Maurer Co., Bremen
SALT—Glaubers, 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg
TANNING EXTRACT—15 cs., American Dyewood Co., Havre
WAX—Vegetable, 200 cs. Union Nat Bank, Kobe

Sept. 1 to 8

ACID—Formic, 74 crbys, Kali Mfg Co., Hamburg
ALBUMEN—Egg, 56 cs., Habich, Braun & Co., Manila
ALCOHOL—Menthyl, 85 drms., Order, Rotterdam
AMMONIA—Muriate, 20 csks., Order, Rotterdam
BARIUM SUPEROXYD—3 csks., Order, Rotterdam
BARYTES—1,000,000 kilos, Ore & Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; 1,395,200 kilos, Order Rotterdam
BAUXITE—Residue, 1,406 tons, Franklin Fourth St Nat Bank, Hamburg
BLANC FIXE—55 csks., Order, Rotterdam
BONES—442 bags, Swift & Co., Montevideo
CASEIN—934 bgs., Lee, Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—60 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Corp., Rotterdam.; 290 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 300 csks., International Acceptance Bank, Inc., Rotterdam; 895 csks, Order, Antwerp
DIBROMIDE—Ethylene, 60 drums, Order, Rotterdam
DRIED BLOOD—2,478 bags, Howard J Baker & Bro., Buenos Aires
EXTRACT—Quebracho, 305 bags. Lees & McVitty, Buenos Aires; 500 bags, International Products Corp., Buenos Aires
GENTIAN ROOT—56 bls., Order, Marseilles
GLYCERIN—10 csks., Order, Marseilles; 25 drums, Order, Marseilles; 60 drums, Union Trust Co., Rotterdam; 16 csks., Order, Rotterdam; 76 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 20 drms., Order, Rotterdam; 15 csks., Order, Marseilles; 94 csks., Order, Marseilles; 40 drums, Order, Hamburg; 20 drums, Order, Hamburg; 18 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 120 csks., Order, Marseilles; 60 csks., Order, Marseilles; **Crude,** 40 drums, Order, Hamburg; 79 drums, Order, Genoa; **Dynamite,** 100 bbls., Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam
GUM COPAL—150 bgs., J H Faunce, Inc., Liverpool; 7 bbls., J H Faunce, Inc. Liverpool
GUM—Ester, 26 cs., O G Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam
HOOF MEAL—600 bags, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires
IRON—Pig, 152,400 kilos, Pilling & Co., Inc., Rotterdam
KRYOLITH—2,500 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co., Ivigtut
LINSEED—9,110 bags, L Dreyfus & Co., Rosario
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—368 drums, Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 552 drums, Order, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—Caustic Calcined, 52 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam; 275 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam
OCHRE—86 bls., Order, Marseilles; 65 csks., Grace Nat Bank, Marseilles
OIL—Corn, refined, 60 drms., Order, Rotterdam
OIL—Olive, 360 cs., S Gailie & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Order, Genoa; 500 cs., East River Nat Bank, Genoa; 450 cs., Order, Leghorn; 200 cs., Order, Leghorn; **Palm,** 38 csks., Franklin Fourth St Nat Bank, Liverpool; 23 csks, Order, Liverpool; 8 butts., Wm Porter & Co., Rotterdam; **Soya Bean,** 40 bbls., Irving R Boody & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulphur Olive,** 500 bbls., Order, Milazzo; **Sunflower,** 200 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Vegetable,** 650 cs., Baltimore Trust Co., Marseilles
ORE—Iron, 98 bbls., F B Vandegrift & Co., Malaga; 5,759 tons, Phila-Girard Nat Bank, Bizerta; 5,600 tons, Wm H Muller & Co., Bougie; **Pyrites,** 4,275 tons, The Pyrites Co., Huelva
OXIDE—Zinc, 25 bbls., Philipp Bros., Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—50 bls., L H Parke Co., Alicante; 75 bls., F B Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 50 bls., Order, Alicante
POTASH—Alum, Order, Hamburg; **Caustic,** 45 drums, Superfos Co., Hamburg
POTASH—Muriate, 8,000 bags, Potash Import Co., Hamburg; 250 bags, Potash Import Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 205 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Prussiate Yellow,** 15 csks., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfite,** 1,500 bags, Potash Import Co, Hamburg
PYRIDINE—12 drums, Order, Hamburg
SAL AMMONIAC—30 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 34 csks., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Liverpool
SALT—Epsom, 300 csks., Order, Hamburg
SILICON CARBIDE—230 bgs., Order, Rotterdam
STARCH—Potato, 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam
URANATE SODIUM—27 cs., Order, Antwerp

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

Aug. 26 to Sept. 2

ALUM—12,770 pieces, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Yorck, Bremen
BAUXITE—1,025,200 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Sac City, Rotterdam
BLANC FIXE—2 casks, 1,573 lbs., Order, Sachsenwald, Hamburg
BONES—210,253 lbs., Swift & Co., Culberson, Montevideo
BONE MEAL—Raw, 850 bags, 171,967 lbs., William H. Masson, Sachsenwald, Hamburg
CLAY—101 casks, 98,120 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Sac City, Rotterdam; 367.6 tons, Atlantic National Bank, Boston, Baron Loudoun, Fowey, **China,** 926 tons, J S Moors & Co., Baron Loudoun, Fowey; 678 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co., Baron Loudoun, Fowey; 2,275 tons Paper Makers Importing Co., Baron Loudoun, Fowey; **Crude Cornwall Stone,** 500 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co., Baron Loudoun, Fowey
EPSOM SALTS—300 bags, 66,000 lbs., William H Masson, Sachsenwald, Hamburg; 1,000 bags, 222,200 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Sachsenwald, Hamburg
IRON—Chlorite, 33 bbls., 24,673 lbs., William H Masson, Sachsenwald, Hamburg

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LEUNASALPETRE—454 bags, 99,860 lbs., Kut truff, Pickhardt & Co., Sachsenwald, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,200,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Nelson, Fort Tarafa
OIL—Palm, 50 bbls., 22,796 lbs., Baltimore Butterine Co., Sac City, Rotterdam
ORE—Chrome, 1,300 tons, J S Connor, Homestead, Hormagoa; 500 tons, W R Grace & Co., Homestead, Hormagoa; **Iron**, 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Steelcre, Cruz Grande; 77,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pengreep, Daiquiri; 5,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Chertsey, St Nazaire; **Manganese**, 3,500 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., Ansonia, Antilla
PHOSPHATE—102 bags, 20,403 lbs., F M Duche & Sons, New York, Sac City, Antwerp
POTASH—Manure Salt, 201,608 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Sachsenwald, Hamburg; **Sulphate**, 500 bags, 100,474 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Sachsenwald, Hamburg; 250 bags, 50,227 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Sachsenwald, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—380 bags, Samuel Shapiro & Co., Steel Age Singapore
SEED—Rape, 23 bags, 9,680 lbs., Order, Sachsenwald, Hamburg
SPIEGELFISEN—50 tons, F H Shallus Co., Lehigh, Middlesborough

September 4 to 10

ACID—Cresylic, 53 casks, Order, Breedijk, Rotterdam
BARYTES—Artificial Carbonate, 250 bags, F H Shallus Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—1,015 bags, Order, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 1,120 bags, F H Shallus Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam; 713 bags, William H Masson, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 450 bags, William H Masson, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—19 casks, International Acceptance Corp., New York, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 500 bags, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam; 500 bags, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam
CLAY—120 casks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam; **Vollendam**, 60 casks, Order, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CORK—100 bales, Crown Cork and Seal Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam
LIME—Chlorinated, 35 casks, H Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., Rexmore, Liverpool
MOLASSES—1,600,000 gals. Cuban Distilling Co., Vaba, Matanzas
ORE—Iron, 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Feltore, Cruz Grande; **Manganese**, 2,000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., Roseric, Calcutta; 7,000 tons, United States Steel Products Co., Mistley Hall, Rio de Janeiro
POTASH—Kainit, 12.4%, 33,660 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp; **Manure Salt**, 20%, 2,868,800 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Baron Elibank, Antwerp; 30%, 1,991,660 lbs., **French Potash Syndicate, Baron** Elibank, Antwerp; **Muriate**, 50%, 1,384,460 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp; 1,097,712 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Baron Elibank, Antwerp; **Sulphate**, 99.792 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp; 199,584 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Baron Elibank, Antwerp
SADDLE SOAP—6 cases, William H Masson Checkasaw, London
SODA—Nitrate, 39,401 bags, 3,000 tons, W R Grace & Co., New York, Jacksonville, Iquique
STARCH—Potato, 200 bags, Stein, Hall & Co., Breedijk, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Aug. 28 to Sept. 4

ACID—11 drums, Otis, McAllister & Co., Corinto
CALCIUM—Chloride, 177 drums, Meyer, Milson & Co., Liverpool
FERTILIZER—100 bags, Order, Manchester
KAPOK—150 bales, Willits & Patterson, Manila
OIL—Coconut, 560 tons, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Manila; **Nut**, 200 cases, Shuen Yuen Hing, Shanghai; **Wood**, 275 tons American Finance & Commerce Co., Hankow
ROSIN—1,300 cases, W P Fuller & Co., Manzanillo
SEED—Rape, 23 bags, Order, Liverpool
SHEEP DIP—100 sacks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Liverpool
SHELLAC—50 bags, Order, Hongkong

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Aug. 30 to Sept 4

ACID—Cresylic, 153 csks., Assoc Metal & Miners Corp., Antwerp
COLOR—Aniline, 1 csk. Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool
GLAUBER SALTS—1,000 bags, Order, Hamburg
MOLASSES—850,000 gals., Boston Molasses Co., San Juan
OIL—Cod, 32 bbls., Marden Wild Corp., Halifax; 16 bbls., J S Bent, Curling; 100 csks., Salem Oil & Grease Co., St Johns; **Cod Liver**, 145 bbls., A W Dodd & Co., St Johns
POTASH—Caustic, 42 dms., Superfos Co., Hamburg
SHELLAC—75 bags, Order, Calcutta
SODA—Silicate, 50 csks., Norton Co., Liverpool; **Sulphide**, 10 csks., Order, Antwerp
WOOLGREASE—50 bbls., Marden Wild Corp., Antwerp
ZINC—Oxide, 50 bls., E & F King & Co., Antwerp; **White**, 50 csks., A Klipstein, Hamburg

Aug. 21 to 28

ACID—Lactic, 48 bbls., Order, Hamburg
EPSOM SALTS—250 bags, National Shawmut Bank, Hamburg
GLAUBER SALTS—100 bags, National Shawmut Bank, Hamburg
GYPSUM—2,000 bags, Order, Hamburg
IRON—Oxide, 6 cs., J H Nicholas & Co., Liverpool
OIL—Cod, 100 csks., Marden Wild Corp., Norway; **Cod Liver**, 200 bbls., Marden Wild Corp., Norway; 15 bbls., Salem Oil & Grease Co., Norway; 100 bbls., Carleton & Hovey Co., Norway; 10 bbls., M F Foley Co., Norway; 15 bbls., Uphams Corner Co., Norway; **Palm**, 39 csks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Hamburg
PYRIDINE—9 cs., Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool
STICKLAC—75 bags, E S Parks, Shellac Co., Hongkong
WOOLGREASE—80 bbls., F W Damon, Liverpool

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Sept. 3 to 10

BAUXITE—2,227 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co., Georgetown, B C
BENZINE—7,945 tons, N O Refining Co., Curacal, D W I
BONES—7,177 bags, Order, Buenos Aires
CHICLE—502 bales, Chicle Development Co., Port Barrios
MOLASSES—1,100,000 gallons, Cuba Distilling Co., Jucaro, Cuba; 760,000 gals., Kentucky Alcohol Co., Sagua
OIL—Venezuela Crude, 133,525 barrels, Aruba D W I
SALT—1,000 sacks, Liverpool, England

According to the Report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal for the official year 1925-26 shipments of myrobalans improved slightly from 20,531 to 20,609 tons and owing to better prices in the early part of the year when supplies were scarce, the value advanced from Rs. 30.03 lakhs to Rs. 34.62 lakhs. The new crop in Beral was good and prices accordingly dropped towards the end of the year. The United States increased its orders from 4,184 to 7,943 tons, the United Kingdom taking second place with a small advance from 5,242 to 5,868 tons. Shipments to Germany dropped from 4.885 to 2,326 tons and Netherlands and France also took less, but there was an improvement in exports to Japan and Belgium.

New Construction

Union Carbide Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., has filed plans for the construction of a new one and two-story addition on Union Street, reported to cost about $25,000.

Lastik Products Co., Wampum, Pa., manufacturer of roofing paints, etc., has preliminary plans under way for the rebuilding of the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at close to $75,000, including equipment.

Board of Trustees, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., plans the rebuilding of the portion of the chemical science building recently destroyed by fire, caused by an explosion of chemicals, with loss of about $25,000, including laboratory and other equipment.

Sand Springs Chemical Co., Sand Springs, Okla., is said to have tentative plans under consideration for extensions in its plant, with equipment installation for the production of calcium chloride, Epsom salts and kindred specialties. Otto Martin is one of the heads of the company.

International Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturer of chemicals and drugs, has taken out a permit for a proposed new plant at Lexington, Ky., consisting of a three-story factory to cost close to $90,000, with equipment. It is proposed to remove the present Cincinnati works to the new location. A. G. Payne is vice-president and general manager.

Texas Salt Co., Houston, Tex., will build a new evaporating plant, comprising a main one-story unit, 60 by 300 ft., to be equipped for a capacity of 250 tons per day. A one-story grainer works will also be erected, with output of about 40 tons daily. The entire project will cost in excess of $100,000, with machinery. George Leland, is president.

Longview Fiber Co., Longview, Wash., recently formed under Delaware laws, has plans under way for the initial units of a proposed new plant on 180-acre tract of land fronting on the Columbia River. It will utilize waste material from the local mills of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., as raw stock. The machinery will be electrically operated. The entire project is estimated to cost in excess of $1,500,000.

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French Patents: Send one franc to Minister of Commerce and Industry, Paris, France. Draft on Paris.

German Patents: Send one mark to German Patent Office, Berlin, Germany. Draft on Berlin.

Photostatic Copies of foreign patents may be secured from U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Official Gazettes are published weekly by all the patent offices named above and contain selected claims.

Application date is given with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS
Issued Aug 24, 1926

1,596,906—Artificial Products from Viscose. Darcy van der Want and Martinus Petrus Antonius Bouman, Arnhem, Netherlands. assignor, Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandsche Kunstzijdefabriek. Mar. 4, 1926.

1,596,907—Concentrating Sulphuric Acid. Arthur A. Vineyard, Woodriver, Ill. Sept. 9, 1925.

1,596,956—Cement Making Process. and Apparatus. Edmund George Weeks, Northumberland, assignor, Merz & McLellan, Westminster. Feb. 7, 1922.

1,596,965—Film Cement. Frank B Griffin, Oshkosh, Wis. Dec. 31, 1923.

1,596,971—Refining Aldehyde Resins. Willy O. Herrmann and Hans Deutsch, assignors, Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie G. m. b. H., Munich. June 29, 1921.

1,596,979—Manufacturing Finely Divided Solid Substances Volkmar Kohlschuetter. Bern, Switzerland. Aug. 30, 1921.

1,596,983—Preserving and Drying Yeast. James H. Mackintosh, Jersey City. Dec. 5, 1923.

1,596,986—Water Soluble Tea Product. Irving S. Merrell, assignor, Merrell-Soule Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Feb. 24, 1922.

1,596,990—Paint and Varnish Cleaner of the soda ash type. Adolph Nehring, assignor, A. Nehring & Sons Co., Chicago. Feb. 19, 1923.

1,597,010—Impregnating Wood. Karl Bubla, Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. June 15, 1925.

1,597,089—Lubricant Producing Machine. Nathaniel L. McGuire, St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1924.

1,597,093—Insulating Composition. John S. Malloy, assignor, Centerville, Gypsum Co., Centerville, Ia. July 24, 1924.

1,597,103—Artificial Marble Process. Hynek Oberherr. Prague, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 12, 1924.

1,597,121—Acetylene Gas Generator. Frank L. Thompson and Samuel R. Barger, Independence, Mo. May 29, 1922.

1,597,133—Handling Articles for Treatment With Liquid. George L. Wheelock, New York. Dec. 23, 1921.

1,597,147—Liquid Supply Controlling Apparatus Harold A. Danne, New York. July 27, 1920

1,597,165—Dry Cell. Marjan Markiewicz and Waldemar Roemer. Warsaw May 31, 1924.

1,597,170—Un-vulcanized Rubber Articles, Process. Arnold Roedolf Frans van der Mark, Weltevreden and Hein Kremer, Meloewoeng, Dutch East Indies. Aug. 8, 1925.

1,597,186—Preserving Frozen Egg Yolks. Joseph Fousek, San Francisco. April 20, 1925.

1,597,215—Extracting Turpentine, Pine Oil and Rosin. Earl P. Stevenson, assignor, Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass. May 11, 1920.

1,597,231—Electrolytic Production of Alkali Metals. Pierre E. Haynes, Buffalo. March 23, 1922.

1,597,232—Dry Cell. William F. Hendry, Ossining, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, National Carbon Co., Inc., New York. July 30, 1923.

1,597,233—Vulcanizing Rubber with Accelerator. Ralph V. Heuser, Portsmouth, N. H., assignor, by mesne assignments, Albert C. Burrage, Boston. Feb. 27, 1923.

1,597,261—Grain, Fibrous and Other Material Purifying Machine. John Frederick Bishop, Wallasey, England. Nov. 24, 1923.

1,597,277—Carbon Black, Unsaturated Gases and Hydrogen Process and Apparatus. Jay J. Jakowsky, Los Angeles. Nov. 10, 1922.

1,597,292—Fuel Oil and Process. Edward A. Rudigier, Baltimore, assignor, Standard Development Co., Nov. 21, 1924.

1,597,301—Copying and Transfer Material, and Process. Nathan Sulzberger, New York. Oct. 27, 1922.

1,597,337—Oil Dehydrator and Cleanser. Luther T. Arnold, Reward, Calif. May 5, 1925.

1,597,343—Motor Fuel. Edward F. Chandler, Brooklyn. Nov. 21, 1924.

1,597,345—Gas Purification by Ammoniacal Cuprous Solutions, Process. Joseph G. Dely, assignor, Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp., Syracuse Aug. 16, 1923.

1,597,348-54—Temperature Control Devices. Charles L. Fortier, assignor, Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee. April 24, 1924, May 23, 1924, June 12, 1924, Feb. 16, 1925. July 6, 1925, April 26, 1926, April 26, 1926.

1,597,370—Removal of Calcium and Magnesium from Rock Salt Brine. Francis Freeth, Sandiway, and Leslie Alexander Munro, Northwich, England, assignors, Solvay Process Co., Solvay, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1920.

1,597,375—Crud Topping Plant. Clarence F. Hanson, Los Angeles, and Perry Vandervort, El Segundo, Calif. Dec. 29, 1922.

1,597,425-6—Stencil Sheet and Process. Jacob Bilsky, assignor, A. B. Dick Co, Chicago. Dec. 12, 1923 and Dec. 12, 1923.

1,597,435 6—Stencil Sheet Coating Composition. Alex Brooking Davis, Cincinnati, assignor, A. B. Dick Co., Chicago. May 26, 1925.

1,597,461—Dehydrating Oil Emulsions. Ralph A. Halloran, Berkeley, assignor, Standard Oil Co., San Francisco. June 11, 1925.

1,597,469—Oil Coking Still. Jens O. Jenson, Baltimore. Jan. 20, 1921.

1,597,476—Distilling and Cracking Crude Petroleum and Distillate, Apparatus. Carl M Page, Chicago, assignor, George Fabyan, Geneva, Ill. Aug. 26, 1920.

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1,597,674—Distillation of Oil Henry L. Doherty, assignor, Doherty Research Corp. New York. Nov. 22, 1922.

1,597,700—Breaking Oil Emulsions. John Charles Walker Eldorado, Kans., assignor, Doherty Research Corp., New York. Dec. 5, 1921.

1,597,715—Liquid Distributing Apparatus. Carroll D. Blackburn, Mount Lebanon Borough, Pa., assignor, The Koppers Co., Pittsburgh. Feb. 18, 1925.

1,597,717—Treating Wood Preliminary to Paper Making. Hubert Brauenlicr, Freiwaldau, Czechosalovakia. May 29, 1925.

1,597,718—Heat Recovery Apparatus from coke etc. Plinio Bringhenti, Milan, Italy. June 9, 1924.

1,597,724-5—Transforming Organic Matter, Process and apparatus. Edward Payson Cooke, Paterson, N. J., assignor, American Bechari Corp., New York. June 2, 1923 and June 13, 1923.

1,597,773-4—Temperature Regulations. Parker Dodge, Somerset, Md. July 2, 1925 and July 8, 1925.

1,597,791—Azo Dyestuffs and Intermediates, Process. Eric Berkeley Higgins, London. Nov. 29, 1924.

1,597,796-8—Treating Hydrocarbons. Joseph Hidy James, Pittsburgh, assignor, Clarence P. Byrnes, trustee, Sewickley, Pa. Nov. 13, 1919, Dec. 8, 1921 and July 21, 1922

1,597,803—Filling Molds with Plastic Material, Apparatus. Arthur Richie Kearney and Charles William Taylor, London. Aug. 18, 1924

1,597,807-8—Utilizing Rubber Bearing Plants and Vulcanizable Plastic Material. Frank T. Lahey, Akron. April 25, 1923 and Oct. 18, 1922

1,597,809—Desiccating Liquids, Method and Apparatus. Charles O Lavett, assignor, Chemical & Vaccuum Machinery Co., Inc, Buffalo. Oct. 6, 1921.

1,597,811—Dolomitic Articles and method. Hiram S Lukens, assignor, Solidifier Corp., Philadelphia. Aug. 4, 1923.

1,597,821—Regulating Apparatus for Cracking Stills. Daniel Pyzel, Piedmont, Calif., assignor, Simplex Refining Co., San Francisco. June 25, 1924.

1,597,826—Screening Materials, Apparatus. Morley Punshon Reynolds, assignor, The W. S. Tyler Co, Cleveland. March 29, 1919.

1,597,840-1—Paper Pulp and Paper. Bertrand S. Summers, Port Huron, Mich. July 9, 1924.

1,597,860—Artificial Gut or Animal Fibers. Norman Brocklehurst Maurice and William Frost, Macclesfield, England. Oct. 31, 1924

1,597,880—Bleaching Process. William D. Gregor, Wesley M. Osborne and Alex. J. Kemzula, Newton Falls, N. Y. July 14, 1924.

1,597,899—Sensitizing Solution. Glen Irvin Keel, Indianapolis, assignor, Moore Bros. Co., Rochester, Ind. May 2, 1925.

1,597,964—Removing Sulphuretted Hydrogen from Gases. Wilhelm Gluud, Dortmund, Germany. Sept. 11, 1922.

1,597,984—Concentrating and Purifying Phosphoric Acid. Harry E. La Bour, Homewood, Ill. Sept. 13, 1923.

1,598,018—Electrolytic Decomposition of Chlorides. Ernst Schlumberger, Berlin-Lichterfelde-Ost, Germany, assignor, Koholyt A. G., Berlin. Sept. 14, 1925.

1,598,073—Boiling Liquids Without Overflow, Device. Emile Felix and Jules Fluck, assignors, Brevex, Societe Anonyme, Lusanne, Switzerland. June 30, 1926

1,598,086—Preparing Fuels, Method. Joseph Moses, Ward Kitchen, East Orange, N. J. Nov. 9, 1923.

1,598,104—Manufacturing Product. Harold Robert Rafsky, Lawrence, Mass. April 4, 1921.

1,598,109—Azo Coloring Matters Dyeing Wool, and Process James Baddiley, James Hill and Albert Riley, assignors, British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd., Manchester, England. Sept. 21, 1925.

1,598,136—Cracking Hydrocarbons. Eugene C. Herthel, assignor, Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago, July 12, 1922

1,548,149—Liquid Oxygen Container. Chester Mott, assignor, by mesne assignments, Purox Co., Denver. May 22, 1924.

1,598,167—Anthracene-2: 1-Thioinduxyl and Process. Robert Stocker and Jacob Mueller, assignor, Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland. Jan. 4, 1926.

1,598,169—Dyestuffs Containing Chromium and Process. Frotz Straub, assignor, Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland. Aug. 3, 1925.

1,598,185—Devulcanizing Kettle. Cyrus Field Willard, San Diego, Calif. Jan. 21, 1926.

1,598,201—Articles of Ceramic Material, Process and Apparatus. Carl G. Koppitz, assignor, Railway and Industrial Engineering Co., Greensburg, Pa. May 25, 1923.

1,598,217—Gas Making and Carbonizing Apparatus. William W. Odell, Minneapolis. Dec. 17, 1923.

1,598,225—Solid Lubricating Compound. Louis A. Walker, assignor, The Franklin Railway Oil Co., Franklin, Pa. Nov. 21, 1922.

1,598,246—Combining Leather and Caoutchouc. Robert Meyer, Hannover, Germany. Oct. 19, 1925.

1,598,254-6—Agent for the Purification of Liquids by Adsorption Paul W. Prutzman and Arnold D. Bennison, assignors, General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles. Aug. 17, 1925.

1,598,259—Simultaneous Production of Potassium Phosphate and Phosphoric Acid. William H. Ross, Russell M. Jones and Arnon L. Mehring, Washington, D. C. dedicated, by mesne assignments, to the Citizens of the United States of America March 4, 1924.

1,598,260—Pulp Board and Process. Daniel M. Sutherland Jr., assignor, The Agasote Millboard Co., Trenton, N. J. May 10, 1920.

1,598,269—Insecticide. Ralph B. Derb, Flushing, N. Y., assignor, General Chemical Co., New York. March 14, 1925.

1,598,282—Centrifugal Evaporator. Martin Kermer, Chicago. Jan. 16, 1925.

1,598,290—Sawdust Distilling Apparatus. Wirt Lee, Detroit. April 4, 1925.

1,598,303—Sulphur Black and Similar Sulphur Dyes. Morris Paley, Charleston, W. Va. Jan. 27, 1926

1,598,305—Removing Fats and Oils from Textile Materials. Robert A. Phair, Allendale, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc July 16, 1921.

1,598,332—Edible Alkali Caseinate. Harcer F. Zoller. Detroit. May 8, 1922.

1,598,368—Oil Cracking Apparatus. Gustav Egloff and Harry P. Benner, assignors, Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago. Mar. 23, 1921.

1,598,370—Phosphoric Esters of Polyhydric Alcohols. Paul Emile Goissedet and Andre Louis Husson, Lyon, France, assignors, Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone. Sept. 15, 1925

1,598,376—Saturating Fibrous Materials, Process and apparatus. W. R. Howard, Santa Barbara, Calif., assignor, The Raybestos Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Feb. 25, 1921.

1,598,399-400—Paint Mixing Machine. Clyde S Simmons, Sacramento. Oct. 4, 1924 and March 4, 1925.

1,598,402—Greasing Textile Fibers. Paul Moritz Spiess, Bremen, Germany, assignor, Amid Duron Co., New York. Feb. 17. 1923.

1,598,464—Antifreeze Solution. Paul Wagner. Culbertson, Mont. Sept. 10, 1923.

1,598,470—Devulcanizing Vulcanized Rubber and products. Cyrus Field Willard, San Diego, Calif. Jan. 4, 1926.

1,598,474—Nitrated Ester. Charles E. Burke and Rochard L. Kramer, assignors, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Sept. 18, 1924.

1,598,505—Paving and Surfacing Material with the aid of Rubber latex. Cyril Edward Ramsden, Stoke-on-Trent, England. Aug. 19, 1925.

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1,596,527—Making Aldols. Clarence J. Herrly Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corp. May 22, 1924.

1,598,546—Resinous Bodies Derived from Acetaldehyde and process. Leo H. Baekeland, Yonkers, and August H. Getthelf, Hastings-upon-Hudson, assignors, by mesne assignments, Bakelite Corp., New York. Dec. 19, 1919.

1,598,547—Removing Tar From Vapors derived in the carbonization of wood. Emile Augustin Barbet, Paris. Oct. 20, 1921.

1,598,548—Refining Alcohol. Emile Augustin Barbet, Paris. Nov. 14, 1922.

1,598,560—Combining Ethylene with Sulphuric Acid. John N. Compton, Clendenin, W. Va., assignor, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., May 29, 1923.

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Issued July 28, 1926

252,339—Centrifugal Separators. V. Redlich, Vienna. April 23, 1926

252,344—Cellulose Pulp. Aktieselskabet R. Pictet & F. Tharaldsen, Oslo. April 26, 1926.

252,360—Treating Vegetable Textile Fibers with Liquids. L. de Wolf, Lebbeke, Belgium. May 12, 1926.

252,361-2—Catalytic Material and Apparatus. G. Patart, Paris. May 12, 1926 and May 12, 1926.

252,367—Phosphorus and Cements. M. Platsch, Berlin, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 17, 1926.

252,369—Butter Substitutes. H. Lercudier, Lyon, France. May 18, 1926.

252,370—Purifying Oils. Etablissments Rocca, Tassy et de Roux, Marseilles. May 18, 1926.

252,373—Heat Exchange Apparatus. Maschinenfabrik Ing. H. Simmon, Vienna. May 18, 1926.

252,378—Laying and Preventing Dust on Roads. P. G. Ekstrom. Stockholm. May 19, 1926.

252,382—Nitrocellulose and Solutions. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechs, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 20, 1926.

252,384—Azo Dyeing and Vat Dyeing. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 20, 1926.

252,385-6—Storing Liquefied Gas. Union Generale Cooperative, Paris. May 20, 1926.

252,388—Zinc Oxide. Orkla Grubeaktiebolag Loekken, Norway. May 21, 1926.

252,390—Nitro Compounds As Dyes. Farbwerke vorm, Meister, Lucius & Bruening Hoechst, assignor I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 21, 1926.

252,392—Wetting Agents and Emulsions. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., May 21, 1926.

252,394—Ester Condensation and Polymerization Products. E. S. Dawson, New York, assignor, British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London. May 21, 1926.

252,399—Alumina and Aluminates. Aktieselskapet Norsk Aluminum Co., Oslo. May 21, 1926.

252,416—Fillers. W. Eberlein and Colloisil Color Co., Ltd., Bredbury, Cheshire, England. Jan. 26, 1926.

252,421—Centrifugal Separators. De Laval Chadburn Co., Ltd., and W. R. Chadburn, London. Jan. 27, 1925.

252,427—Delivering Measured Volume of Liquid. Apparatus Messpumpen Ges. Scharffe & Co., and C. A. Scharffe Hamburg, Germany. Feb. 18, 1925.

252,428—Applying Liquid Ornplastic Materials. N. B. M. O'Brien, H. H. Wolf and C. J. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy, London. Feb. 19, 1925.

252,449—Emulsions. W. E. Billinghame, London. Nov. 27, 1924

252,460—Amines and Nitriles. K. Schmidt, Heidelberg, Germany. Feb. 27, 1925.

252,488-9—Filtering Liquids. G. Y. Marden. Marston Magna, Somerset, England. March 9, 1925.

252,497—Removing Naphthalene from Gases. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh. March 25, 1925.

252,500—Xanthates of Zinc, etc. British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd., C. J. T. Cronshaw and W. J. S. Naunton, Manchester. March 27, 1925.

252,502—Coloring Roof Tiles. O. Aishler, Harrietsham, Kent, England. April 1, 1925.

252,505—Multiple Effect Evaporator. Blair, Campbell & McLean Ltd., and J. R. Phillips, Glasgow, Scotland. April 4, 1925.

252,527—Pulverizing Machines. Sir A. Herbert, Whitchurch Hampshire, P. V. Vernon, Coventry and R. Jackson, Coventry, England. May 2, 1925.

252,542—Fibrous Plastic Compositions. G. I. Ericsson, Stockholm. May 26, 1925.

252,543—Filtering Liquids. Douglas Motors, Ltd., and C. G. Pullin, Bristol, England.

252,573—Methyla and Higher Alcohols. L. Casale, Rome. July 27, 1925.

252,617—Monoazo Dyes. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen. Nov. 5, 1925.

252,632 and 640—Ethylidene Diacetate, Process. Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Paris. Nov. 30, 1925 and Jan. 6, 1926.

252,646—Dyeing Cellulose Esters. British Alizarine Co., Ltd., Manchester, and C. M. Barnard, Clayton, Lancashire, England. Nov. 15, 1924.

252,654—Cellulose Xanthate and Derivatives. L. Lilienfeld, Vienna. July 16, 1925.

252,656—Resinous Compositions. A. Poller, Vienna. Sept. 4, 1925.

252,661—Artificial Leather. R. Clavel, Basle, Switzerland. Nov. 4, 1925.

252,662—Graphite. Akt Ges. fuer Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin. Dec. 12, 1925.

252,673—Treating Latex. Anode Rubber Co., London. Feb. 23, 1926.

252,683—Grading Solid Materials. Societe Anonyme des Manufactures des Glaces et Produits Chimiques de St. Gobain, Chauny er Cirey, Paris. April 10, 1926.

252,684—Separating Liquids from Gases. L. Steinschneider, Bruenn, Czechoslovakia. April 13, 1926.

252,690—Lithium Carbonate and Potassium Sulphate. Metallbank und Metallurgische Ges. A. G., Frankfurt. April 23, 1926.

252,693—Alumina. Hoganas-Billesholms Aktiebolag, Hoganas, Sweden. April 27, 1926.

252,694—Synthetic Tanning Agents. A. G. fuer Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. April 27, 1926.

252,695—Baking Powders. C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Nieder-Ingelheim, Germany. May 1, 1926.

252,710—Metallizing Organic Substances. J. von Bosse, K. Richter, K. Lauch, and Siegelberg & Koch, Leipzig. May 20, 1926.

252,711—Building Compositions. L. C. Schilling, Schiedam, Holland. May 20, 1926.

252,713—Catalytic Apparatus. L. Casale, Rome. May 21, 1926.

252,715—Synthetic Resins. J. Scheiber and W. Noack, Leipzig. May 25, 1926.

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252,745—Azine Dyes. H. T. Bucherer, Munich, Germany. May 21, 1926.

252,747—Fused Silica, Apparatus for. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London. June 1, 1926.

252,756—Pigments. A. Van Lerberghe. Courtrai, Belgium. Jan 2, 1925.

252,757—Soap. Dir C. S. Forbes. London. Sept. 25, 1925.

252,766—Paints and Metallic Powders. K. Heskett, Withernsea, Yorkshire, and H. B. Molesworth, Westminster. Feb. 26, 1925.

252,768—Hydrogen Peroxide and Barium Sulphate. I. E. Webber, B. Laporte, Ltd., and H. E. Alcock, London. March 2, 1925.

252,772—Drums for Acids. P. Pick, Chicago. March 2, 1925.

252,780—Cement and Lime Purning, Process and apparatus. G. E. Heyl, Westminster. March 3, 1925.

252,784—Building Compositions containing tar and clay. A. Leyland, Taddington, Derbyshire, England. Aug. 11, 1925.

252,787—Cracking and Hydrogenating Oils and Other Carbon Compounds. M. Brutzkus, Paris. March 5, 1925.

252,802—Asphalt. J. A. W. Pine, London. March 7, 1925.

252,820—Aminocarboxylic Acids. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, Germany. March 12, 1925.

252,848—Alkyl Formates. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. April 22, 1925.

252,856—Insulating Compositions containing india rubber and chlorine compound. Western Electric Co., Ltd., London. May 1, 1925.

252,894—Floor Coverings consisting of vulcanized rubber and resin. Lobositzer A. G. zur Erzeugung Vegetabilischer Oele and P. Sansky, Lobositz, Czechoslovakia. May 28, 1925.

252,903—Dibenzanthrone Dyes. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. June 11, 1925.

252,905—Mineralizing Fibrous Materials. Novocretes Ltd., and G. O. Case, London. March 27, 1924.

252,909—Delivering Liquid or Powder in Measured Volume. C. Cividanes, London. June 16, 1925.

252,922—Anthraquinone Derivatives. British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd., W. H. Perkin, A. W. and M. Mendoza. Manchester. July 8, 1925.

252,928—Sulphur Dioxide. K. Kitoh, Osaka, Japan. July 17, 1925.

252,938—Sulphur. J. Riley & Sons, Ltd., and W. H. Lynton, Hapton, Burnley, England. Aug. 17, 1925.

252,949—Purifying Fats and Oils. A. S. Kontas and Societe Anonyme Industrielle des Matieres Grasses et Savons Velos, Athens, Greece. Sept. 8, 1925.

252,953—Phosphoric Acid Process. F. G. Liljenroth, Stockholm. Sept. 22, 1925.

252,957—Pyrazolones and Disazo Dyes. Chemical Works and M. Boeniger, Basle, Switzerland. Sept. 28, 1925.

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252,978—Nitroglycerine Explosives. L. Defino-Parodi, Rome. Oct. 28, 1925.

252,982—Treating Tar Water. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen. Nov. 5, 1925

252,999—Plastic Compositions Containing Cellulose Acetate. C. Castro, Paris. Nov. 30, 1925.

253,007—Plastic Compositions containing mineralized fibers and cement. Broadway Trust Co., Ltd., C. D. Burney and J. E. Temple, Westminster. Dec. 16, 1924.

253,010—Welding Fluxes. R. Blumrich, Reichenberg, Czechoslovakia. Dec. 19, 1925.

253,016—Metal Tempering Bath. F. A. Neher, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Jan. 4, 1926.

253,041—Treating Wood with Liquids and Gases. Himmelsbach A. G., Freiberg, Baden, Germany. Feb. 23, 1926.

253,049—Drying Road Material, Apparatus. Ammann A. G. and A. Ammann, Langenthal, Switzerland. March 3, 1926.

253,058—Kneading Machines. F. Kempter, Stuttgart, Germany. March 30, 1926.

253,065—Insecticides. A. G. fuer Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin. Oct. 14, 1925.

253,068—Varnishes. Farbwerke vorms Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, Germany. Dec. 21, 1925.

253,069—Treating Latex. P. Klein and A. Szegvari, Budapest, assignors, Anode Rubber Co., London. Jan. 12, 1926.

253,082—High Grade Rosins. H. E. Kaiser and R. S. Hancock, Kenvil, N. J., assignors Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. April 19, 1926

253,085—Electrolytic Deposition of Rubber. S. E. Sheppard and L. W. Eberlin, Rochester, N. Y., assignors, Kodak Ltd., London April 30, 1926.

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Issued July 29, 1926

611,545—Alkaline Waste Liquors from Pulp Making as Agricultural Media. V. Casaburi. Feb 22, 1926.

621,548—Copper Hydroncarbonate Composition for insecticidal purposes. E. Fraipont. Feb. 24, 1926.

611,534—Recovery of Volatile Solvents used in treatment of textiles. Vaamlooze Vennootschaf Algemeene Chemische Productenhandel. Feb. 20, 1926.

611,479—Improved Bituminous Emulsions. Union Francaise de Credit. Feb. 19, 1926.

611,550—Refractory Bricks, Process. Pfalzische Chamotte und Thonwerke (Schiffer et Kircher A. G.). Feb. 22, 1926.

611,624—New Mixtures of Ethereal Salts and Process. W. Claasen. Feb. 23, 1926.

611,652—Nitrates and Dry Mixture of Chlorine and Nitrosyl Chloride starting from metallic chlorides and dilute nitric acid. Feb. 24, 1926.

611,661—Improvements in Treatment of Barium Peroxide for manufacture of oxygenated water and new blanc fixe. B. Laporte Ltd. and L. E. Weber and H. E. Alcock. Feb. 24, 1926.

611,689—Lead Sulphate, Process. R. Dalcze. Feb. 25, 1926.

30,931 Addition to 594,865—Concentration of Nitric Acid. M. Kaltenbach. Sept. 11, 1925.

611,636—Spontaneous Decomposing Metallic Compounds used for coatings on hulls of ships. W. H. Molesworth. Feb. 24, 1926

611,509—Improvements in Polymerized Substances and processes. S. Capot. Feb. 19, 1926.

611,627—Extraction of Solid Matters in Suspension in Liquids, Process and apparatus. J. B. Vernay. Feb. 24, 1926.

611,663—Improvement of Fermentation. J. Van Loen. Feb. 24, 1926.

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Issued August 5, 1926

611,755—Chemical Compositions for the destruction of insects and process of using them. The Graesser Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., June 4, 1925.

611,881—Applying Pressure to Liquid in Container, Apparatus. M. Andre. June 13, 1925.

611,958—Improved Pulverizer. The Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., March 1, 1926.

612,017—Pulverizing Machine. C. Taverniers and A. Brien. Mar. 2, 1926.

611,841—Manometers for indicating the depth of liquids. Automotive Gauge Co. Inc. Feb. 26, 1926.

611,810—Protoxide of Lead by the wet process. J. J. Tardan. Jan. 30, 1926

611,857—Pure Hydrochloric Acid, Process. Verein fuer Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion. Feb. 26, 1926.

611,891—Deodorization and Decolorization of Phenols from Lignite Oils. A. P. B. Mailhe. June 16, 1925.

30,954 Addition to 596,918—Electrolysis of Alkaline Chlorides. F. Gerlach. Sept. 22, 1925.

611,869—Varnishing Threads by means of cellulose ether compositions. A. E. P. Girard, Paris and M. J. P. Roumazeilles, Vitry sur Seine, France. June 16, 1925.

611,975—Hydrogenation of Anthraquinone Compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. March 1, 1926.

30,955 Addition to 567,767—Coloring Matters of the Anthraquinone Series. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Sept. 22, 1925.

611,880—Glycerine by Alcoholic Fermentation with the aid of sulphurous acid. E. A. Barbet. June 13, 1925.

611,890—Desulphurization of Petroleum and Transformation products. A. P. B. Maihle. June 16, 1925.

611,895—Dry Cleansing Product. A. J. Chainat. June 16, 1925.

612,012—Rubber in Felt Fibers. P. Barta. March 2, 1926.

611,714—Purification of Gas. Humphreys and Glasgow, Ltd. Feb. 25, 1926.

611,869—Making Artificial Pearls. L. Cirinsky. June 12, 1925

611,994—Articles from Cellulose Xanthate Base Compositions. A. Pinel. March 2, 1926.

611,973—Hydrophobe Resins by the condensation of urea derivatives with aldehydes in particular with formaldehyde. F. Pollak. March 1, 1926.

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429,476—Barium Hydroxide, Process. Rhenania Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G. and Dr. E. G. Stuer, Aachen, Germany. Aug. 14, 1923.

429,543—Conversion of Kieserite into Solid Bitter Salt. Kali Industrie A. G., Cassel, and Dr. Ratig, Berka, a. d. Werra, Germany. Feb. 2, 1923.

429,440—Continuous Purification of Solids, particularly of bauxite, by melting in the electric furnace. G. Polysius, Eisengiesserei and Maschinenfabrik and Fritz Frenzel. Dessau, Germany. April 4, 1924.

429,477-8—Solid Calcium Nitrate, Process. I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G. Frankfurt. Oct. 28, 1924 and Nov. 12, 1924.

429,479—Fertilizer. Naturduenger Gesellschaft m. b. H., Hamburg and Johannes Benedict Carpzow, Bergedorf, Germany. Feb. 23, 1923.

429,483—Titanic Acid and Ammonium Sulphate from titanium nitrides. Titan Co., A. G., Fredrikstadt and Oslo, Norway. May 12, 1923.

429,484—Silicate Colors containing considerable coloring matter Kochelwerk A. G. Fuer chemische Erzeugnisse, Berlin. Dec. 22, 1922.

429,485—Lampblack, Process. Verein fuer chemische und metallurgische Produktion in Aussig a. E., Tschechoslovakia. Oct. 17, 1923.

429,511—Increasing Adhesiveness of Adhesives. Dr. Georg Kropfhammer, Muenchen. Dec. 2, 1924

429,444—Pure Hydrocarbons. Process. Deutsche Erdoel A. G., Berlin-Schoenberg. March 19, 1921.

429,551—Lubricating Oil Emulsions, Process. Oelwerke Stern-Sonneborn A. G., Hamburg. June 21, 1922.

429,445—Stable Emulsions, Process. Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie in Basel, Switzerland. Aug. 5, 1924.

429,446—Distillation of Fatty Acids, Process. Hermann Bollmann, Hamburg. Feb. 3, 1925.

429,546—Artificial Horn Masses from casein. Dr. A. Bartels Harburg, Elbe. June 10, 1917.

429,525—Plastic Horny Masses. Deutsche Kunsthorn-Gesellschaft m. b. H. and Dr. Julius Schlinck, Hamburg. Oct. 21, 1924.

429,553—Aluminous Cement Process. Hubert Luescher. Halanzy, Belgium. Oct. 21, 1922.

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429,661—Distillation of Solid or Liquid substances by means of superheated steam, Apparatus. Henri Dupuy, Paris. May 19, 1923.

429,692—Briquetting of Fuels. Frankensteiner Magnesitwerke A. G., Grochau, Germany. Oct. 12, 1924.

429,779—Reactions and Mixtures of Gaseous or Liquid Substances, Process. Hans Eicheler, Wesseling, Germany. Oct. 26, 1921.

429,722—Ammonium Chloride from Magnesium Chloride Containing Waste Lyes from Potash Works, Process. Deutscher Kaliverein E. V., Berlin Feb 14, 1924.

429,716—Separation of Barium Chloride from solutions. Rhenania Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G, Aachen, Germany. Oct. 6, 1923.

429,654—Decomposition of Magnesium Chloride with Steam. Dr Julius Kersten, Bensheim, Germany. Nov. 15, 1923

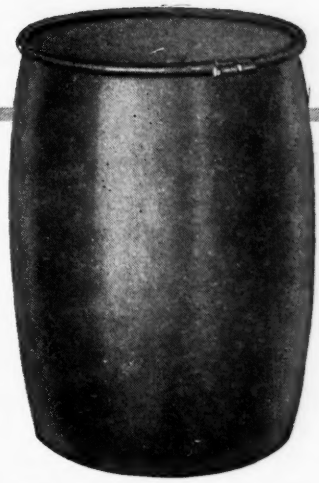
429,717—Alumina and Salts. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. June 24, 1921.

429,655—Iron Free Solutions of Chromium Sulphate, Process. Herrmann C. Starck, Komm. Ges. auf Actien, Berlin, Dr. Franz Klaus and Robert Bader, Herzberg. Aug. 12, 1923.

429,767—Increasing Phosphorus Content of Thomas Slag. Dr. Hermann Hilbert, Neuss, Germany. Sept. 23, 1925.

429,737—Permanent Elastic and Waterproofed Adhesive, Process. Dr. Eberhard Meyer, Troisdorf, and Dr. Walther Claasen, Koeln, Germany. Aug. 13, 1924.

429,770—Hard Rubber-Like Masses, Process. Heinrich Frerichs Hamburg. Sept. 9, 1922.



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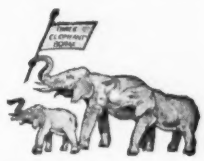

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429,772—Insulating Composition Containing Gypsum and Burnt Lime Schnell en Schellings Patenten, Oud Beyerland, Holland. Aug. 22, 1922.

429,649—Cement Fondu, Process. Dr. Heinrich Luftschitz, Dresden. Nov. 9, 1924

429,650—Cement according to the wet process. Thomas Rigby, London. Dec. 8, 1922.

429,651—Hydraulic Binding Medium from oil shale and limestone. Rekord-Cement Industrie G m b. H., Frankfurt and Oskar Tetens, Oerlinghausen, Germany. Dec. 10, 1922.

[New Incorporations]

National Rock Asphalt Co., Wilmington, Del., $5,000,000.

General Wood Products Co. of Memphis, Tenn.; Wilmington, Del., $100,000.

Scranton Textile Co., Atlantic City, N. J.; $240,000; manufacture: V. A. Oswald, W. H Hughes, August Hafner.

National Graphite Products Co., Providence, R. I., $50,000; Anthony M. Harvey, Fred C. Howard, Arthur H. Feiner.

Devos Varnish Corp., New York; $30,000; A. Devos, B. E. Weil.

Eissing Syndicate, New York; $25,000; make drugs, W. F. Eissing, C. A. Mueller, M. T. Rochford.

Gilbert Laboratories, Inc. Morristown, N. J., $50,000 in preferred and 1,000 shares common, no par; chemicals; Edgar Gilbert, Harry Gilbert, Albert D. Gilbert.

Western Textile Corp., Wilmington, Del.; $25,000,000; 250,000 shares of stock, no par value.

International Industrial Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del., $3,000,000; chemicals.

Mystic Mfg. Co. of New York; Wilmington, Del., $30,000; leather.

Biozone Products, New York; 1,500 shares common, no par; drugs and chemicals; F. C. Bellinger, C. A. Clements, J. J. Skelley.

Maryland Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., $100,000.

Bonotaux Fabrics Co., New York; $100,000; textiles; R. E Dwight, G. J. Schurman, Jr., J. B. Breckenridge.

THE MARKET FUTURE OF BENZOL

(Continued from page 772)

of events, bring down the price on the pure, toluol, xylol, and other products, but if the demand for pure grows, as is within the realm of possibility, and if the demand for the other solvents keeps pace with lacquer developments, that the spread in these prices will be widened. In such an event, it will be more distinctly profitable for the producer to refine his crude.

Lacquer Costs and Toluol Prices

Lacquer manufacturers are insistent in their efforts to reduce the price of their product. They appreciate fully that if they could bring lacquer down to a price competition basis with the good grades of paint that they would very materially extend their market. They will certainly exert pressure to carry down the toluol price as the price of motor benzol gradually declines, and unless toluol finds a place ultimately in the final best lacquer formula (which is still a matter of very active experimentation) their demands for lower prices can always be backed up by discontinuing the use of the coal-tar solvents.

Buyers of all grades of benzol and its by-products have learned by now that the price basis rests upon gasoline, and they are going to be able to predict future price movements only by watching carefully every new development, and they are coming almost daily, in the motor fuel market.

THE MANUFACTURER'S AGENT

(Continued from page 772)

ingredients; agents who have fallen short of their trust, either through cupidity or lack of ability; producing companies who, after their establishment as factors in an industry, have suddenly eliminated their agents. Frequently, in the Gatter case, the manufacturer has lost out, due partly to the agent's close touch, and very often close personal friendship, with the buyer. This liaison is the agent's chief stock in trade.

Between manufacturer's agent and broker there is a fine distinction, even though the function of the agent is very similar to that of the broker. Comparatively, the manufacturer's agent surrenders a degree of his independence in accepting a primary obligation to his principal. (We digress for a moment to point out that a broker could not be an impartial factor in a transaction if he represented either the buyer or the seller, and that a real broker's success will eventually hinge on whether or not he is able to maintain this position of absolute neutrality. Occasionally we hear the statement that such and such a broker is a buyer's broker, or a seller's broker, and if there is truth in either statement, his eventual failure as a broker is certain). The agent's advantage over the broker lies in his being a more established element, representing specific production or service and accepted as such by the trade.

One of the agent's most important functions exists in his unusual value to the buyer—a greater value than that of the employed salesman. Here is a comparison rather difficult to explain—that certain independence and freedom of action we have mentioned enters in as an important factor—enabling the agent to approach his manufacturer with the buyer's problem as though it were his own—almost acting the part of an agent for the buyer temporarily. It may be difficult to grasp this distinction, but, none the less, it is there.

Obviously, the whole problem of successful relationship between manufacturer and agent resolves itself upon the principle of mutual loyalty. With this as a foundation, a healthy business is assured. The conscientious agent, then, accepts a two-fold obligation of LOYALTY— to the manufacturer whom he represents, and to the buyer to whom he is rendering SERVICE.

Uses of Trimethylamine and Dimethylamine

A novel process of manufacturing trimethylamine and dimethylamine has been developed by Dr. D. K. Tressler and his assistants at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh.

These amines will be marketed as the hydrochlorides, which will be very pure, and will not be mixtures of the amines. The new process will reduce the cost of production of these amines considerably and will thus make available large quantities of these amines at relatively low prices.

The principal use of dimethylamine is in the manufacture of rubber accelerators. It is an attractant for the cotton boll weevils and may find use in the preparation of poison baits. Timethylamine or mixtures of trimethylamine and dimethylamine may be used for the same purpose. Both trimethylamine and dimethylamine may be used for the preparation of methylchloride. In Europe crude trimethylamine, which contains much dimethylamine and monomethylamine, has been used for this purpose for some time.

Trimethylamine has been suggested for use in the preparation of potassium carbonate according to a process resembling the Solvay process for the manufacture of sodium carbonate except that trimethylamine is used in place of ammonia. This amine possesses an advantage over ammonia inasmuch as it is much more soluble in water and therefore a larger yield of the carbonate may be obtained. Low priced trimethylamine will make this process economically feasible.

The researches concerning the properties and uses of these amines are being continued at Mellon Institute and probably will disclose other commercial applications.

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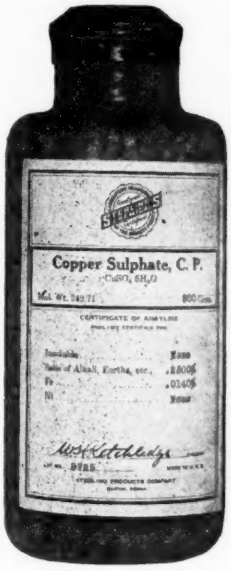

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The Chestnut Blight

THE rapid spread of the chestnut blight threatens to put an end to the manufacture of chestnut extract in this country. Chestnut extract makes up approximately half of our domestic production of tanning materials and there is no prospect in sight of increasing our home production from other sources of material. This means that if chestnut-extract production is not continued in some way, the tanning industry of this country will become dependent upon foreign sources for about 75 per cent of its supply of tannins. In time of war we might be completely cut off from supplies of foreign tanning materials. Furthermore, the leather industry of this country would be at a decided disadvantage with other principal tanning countries which own and control their supplies of raw materials. For example, the South American production of quebracho tanning extract, which is used in considerable quantities by tanners in United States, is controlled by European interests and this is also true of several other important foreign tanning materials. Again, if we become largely dependent upon foreign tannins we can rest assured that our leather industry will have to pay the price for this dependence, perhaps not so severely as the rubber industry has suffered, but along the same line.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation Congress made an appropriation of $12,000 in 1925 to conduct a survey of the Southern Appalachians to determine the present status and rate of spread of the blight. The tabulation of the result of this survey has recently been completed by Bureau of Plant Industry of U. S. Department of Agriculture. The blight is widely distributed in the Southern Appalachians and its rapid rate of spread shows that within a comparatively short term of years the major part of the stand will have been killed.

Unless the importation and planting of blight-resistant chestnuts from Asia is rapidly pushed, there is at present no possibility that the extract plants will be able to continue operations after the exhaustion of the present stand. The blight not only kills the old stand, but prevents any new growth of the American chestnut.

It is evident that at the present rate of importing, breeding, and planting blight resistant chestnuts, our extract plants will be dismantled before there is sufficient growth of the resistant chestnut to make possible their continuance of this new material.

As a result of a conference of extract manufacturers and tanners, held in Washington in December last, the Department of Agriculture requested an urgent-deficiency appropriation (of about $50,000) to hasten and enlarge this work and the estimate is now before the Director of the Budget. This item should be introduced into the Senate and House with a view to passing it at this session of Congress. If not passed at this session of Congress another year will be lost in starting the work of extensive importations of Asiatic seed from selected trees.

Newer Portland Cement

By EDWIN C. ECKELS

THE striking results of the French and German army cements called attention to the value of the same rapid strengths, and in the eight years since the war the trade development of such new cements, in Europe at least, has been very rapid. In the United States progress has been, for reasons which it is not necessary to discuss, very much slower; this year the total American output of the new cements will hardly exceed 500,000 barrels, or say less than one-half of 1 per cent of the normal Portland production. The contrast is striking and is hardly creditable to American adaptiveness.

The super-Portlands being made by more careful mixing and grinding than ordinary Portlands, use the same raw materials and the same types of machinery that are found in ordinary cement mills. When alumina cements are made, the case is different. In all the earlier work along this line bauxite was a necessary raw material, and it is yet whenever the rotary kiln is employed for fusion of the mixture. But when the mix is fused in a furnace, which is the cheaper and more efficient method, a far wider range of raw materials becomes possible. There is, for example, a very obvious economic advantage, along with less obvious but very great technical advantages, in using aluminous iron ores in place of bauxite, with simultaneous recovery of pig-iron. For small existing iron plants the adoption of the new cement process would involve merely cooling and grinding the slag and packing the cement, none of which require heavy capital investments, and the net return would be, of course, far beyond the average pig-iron profit alone.

Up to the present time the difficulty arising from high silica in the raw materials limited the use of many cheap ores in the manufacture of alumina cements. This difficulty has been overcome, it is confidently believed, in the entirely new process recently patented in this country (U. S. No. 1,591,662) and in foreign countries. The use of excess carbon for reduction of the silica, with the consequent formation of ferro-silicon, represents the maximum economy in the manufacture of the new cements and gives the broadest choice of raw materials. It appeals both to the isolated blast furnace and the ferro-alloy plant, as well as to the ordinary cement mill.—"Manufacturers' Record."

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[Catalogs & Bulletins]

Publications listed herewith are issued by manufacturers and may be obtained free by addressing CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Goetz Gasket Guide. Illustrated catalog giving price list, sizes, etc. 42 pp. Goetz Gasket & Packing Co.

Hays Pointer Gages. Illustrated catalog describing new line of Pointer Gages for Draft, Pressure and Differentials. 8 pp. The Hays Corporation.

Hayton Centrifugal Pumps and Triplex Pumps. A series of bulletins illustrating and describing the different types, also giving useful information. 62 pp. Hayton Pump and Blower Co.

Improved Rochlitz Automatic Water Still. Catalog 25, giving the different types of water stills, also price list of various types and capacities. 12 pp. Weber Bros. Metal Works

Kron Scale. Illustrated Catalog 6, also containing price list and charts. 62 pp. American Kron Scale Co.

Laboratory Furniture. Illustrated leaflets showing various types. F. R. Greene.

Mitco Interlocked Gratings. Illustrated folder describing and featuring various types of threads, concrete armorgrids, etc. Typical installations. Hendrick Manufacturing Co.

Merck's Report. Monthly bulletin containing price list and other useful information. 42 pp. Merck & Co., P. O.

New Burt Cone Damper Ventilator. Descriptive, illustrated leaflet. 3 pp. The Burt Manufacturing Co.

Oil Testing Apparatus and Other Laboratory Equipment. Catalog G. illustrated and descriptive. Also a section containing Useful Tables and Charts for the information of the oil technologist. 104 pp. The Emil Greiner Co.

Pyrex Stopcocks, Blanks and Tubing. Descriptive folder giving prices and other data. Corning Glass Works.

Quimby Screw Pumps. Illustrated descriptive catalog containing data. 23 pp. William E. Quimby, Inc.

Ross Improved Liquid and Semi-Plate Mixers. Illustrated Circular 6B, giving many data with typical arrangements of plants. 48 pp. Charles Ross & Son Co.

Sarco-Gorton System. Bulletin 7, deals with two-pipe vapor, vacuum and low-pressure heating. Includes illustrations of valves also external and sectional view of radiator traps. Special data. Sarco Co., Inc.

Silicates of Soda—Grades and Uses. Contains many data. 8 pp. Philadelphia Quartz Co. Also published by the same company, "Silicates of Soda in Lump and Powder Form and Silicates of Soda and Concrete."

Sheet Steel Service. Monthly bulletin containing some useful information. 17 pp. Sheet Steel Trade Extension Committee.

Stairs, Spiral or Circular. Circular 56, illustrated and descriptive. 8 pp. The Duvinage Spiral Stair Co.

Tag "Laboratory" Thermometers and Hydrometers Catalog 417A. 18 pp. Descriptive, illustrated. Containing prices and sizes. C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.

Taylor Spiral Riveted Pipe. Four page illustrated folder. American Spiral Pipe Works.

The Industrial Continuous Filter. Descriptive illustrated leaflet, giving sizes. 4 pp. The General Engineering Co.

Rockwell Oil and Gas Burners. Illustrated booklet showing sizes. 8½ X 11 in. W. S. Rockwell Company, 50 Church St., New York.

The Tracyfier for Removing Moisture from Steam. Illustrated, descriptive catalog. 48 pp. 8½ X 11 in. Andrews-Bradshaw Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Foreign Trade Opportunities]

Alcohol, denatured	21601	Las Palmas, Canary Islands	Agency
Chemical specialties	21620	Berlin, Germany	Agency
Coal-tar products and copper sulphate	21617	Paris, France	Agency
Fertilizers	21604	Las Palmas, Canary Islands	Agency
Ketones	21615	Berne, Switzerland	Purchase or agency
Oils, ethereal	21622	Leipsig, Germany	Purchase
Paints	21602	Caracas, Venezuela	Agency
Pyroxylin plastic	21623	Amsterdam, Holland	Purchase and agency
Rosin	21608	Magdeburg, Germany	Agency
Rosin	21614	Hamburg, Germany	Agency
Rosin	21617	Paris, France	Agency
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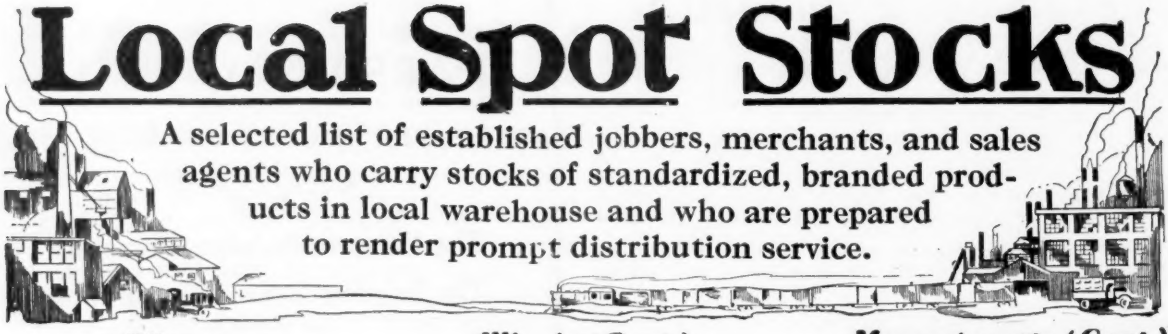

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ACETYLENE—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for acetylene gas for lighting purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

OXYGEN—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for oxygen for welding purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

NAVAL SUPPLIES—Sealed bids are wanted on dates indicated by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous supplies for navy yards and stations:

Sch. 5886, Baldwin, 2 000 lbs. flake aluminum, 11,000 lbs. barium nitrate. 300 lbs. potassium nitrate, 4,500 lbs. magnesium, opening of October 5.

PAPER—Sealed bids are wanted until September 17 by the purchasing clerk, bureau of engraving and printing, Washington, for 420 reams kraft wrapping paper, bursting strength shall average not less than point to the pound on 24 x 36 in basis; stock shall be 100% sulphate pulp.

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CHEMICAL ENGINEER—twenty-six, married, six years experience, desires permanent position with food products or other chemical concern vicinity New York. Box 536, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Hydrocarbon Prods. Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Jordan & Bro., Wm. E.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Tar Acid Refining Corp.

Organic

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Innis, Speiden & Co.,
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works

Mineral

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
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Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

ALCOHOL

Denatured

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Federal Products Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
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Lowry & Co., Inc.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

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Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
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Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W
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Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.
Wood Products Co.

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Church & Dwight
Dow Chemical Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Michigan Alkali Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac.

ALUMS

Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

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Benkert & Co., W.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Greeff & Co. R. W.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc..

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Calco Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chem. Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Starkweather Co., J. U.

FILLERS & CLAYS

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Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.,
Hammill & Gillespie
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

PIGMENTS & COLORS

Cabot, Godfrey L.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.,
King & Co., E. & F.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

ACCELERATORS

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Dovan Chemical Corp.
Dow Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co. E. I.
Gray & Co., William S.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

American Cyanamid Co.
Barrett Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eaton Clark Co.
Fergusson, Jr, Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heide & Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Peebles, D. Meade
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.

INSECTICIDES

Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

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American Trona Corp. (borax)
Arnold Hoffman Co.
Baird & McGuire, (creosols)
Barlow, Joe
The Barrett Co.
Benner Chemical Co.
Godfrey L. Cabot (carbon blk.)
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.
Carus Chemical Co.
Chemical Utilities Co.
Church & Dwight (soda bicarb.)
Chemische Fabrik (Dr. Hugo Stoltzenberg)
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (wood chem.)
Commercial Solvents Corp. (butanol)
Charles Cooper & Co.
Leonard W. Cronkhite, Inc.
Croton Chemical Corp.
Doe & Ingalls
Dovan Chemical Co (rubber accel.)
Dow Chemical Co.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Emery Candle Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co. (chlorine)
Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr.
General Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals, Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
William S. Gray & Co. (wood chem)
R. W. Greeff & Co.
Howe & French
Hydrocarbon Products Co.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis Speiden & Co., Inc.
International Salt Co.
E. & F. King & Co.
George Mann & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Merchants Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Miner-Edgar Co. (wood chem.)
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chemical Co. (bichromates)
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Parsons & Petit (sulfur)
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Pierce & Stevens,
G. S. Robins & Co.
Rodgers Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co. (wood chemicals)
Selden Co.
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J. U. Starkweather Co.
G. A. Steffens
Thompson, Hayward Chemical Co.
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U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.,
John C. Wiarda & Co.,
Isaac Winkler & Bros., Company, (alkalies)
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.
Wood Products Co.

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Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Daigger & Co., A.
Doe & Ingalls
Atkins & Co. E.
Dow Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Eaton Clark Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
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U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Warner Chemical Co
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.
Wood Products Co.

COAL-TAR, CRUDES & INTERMEDIATES

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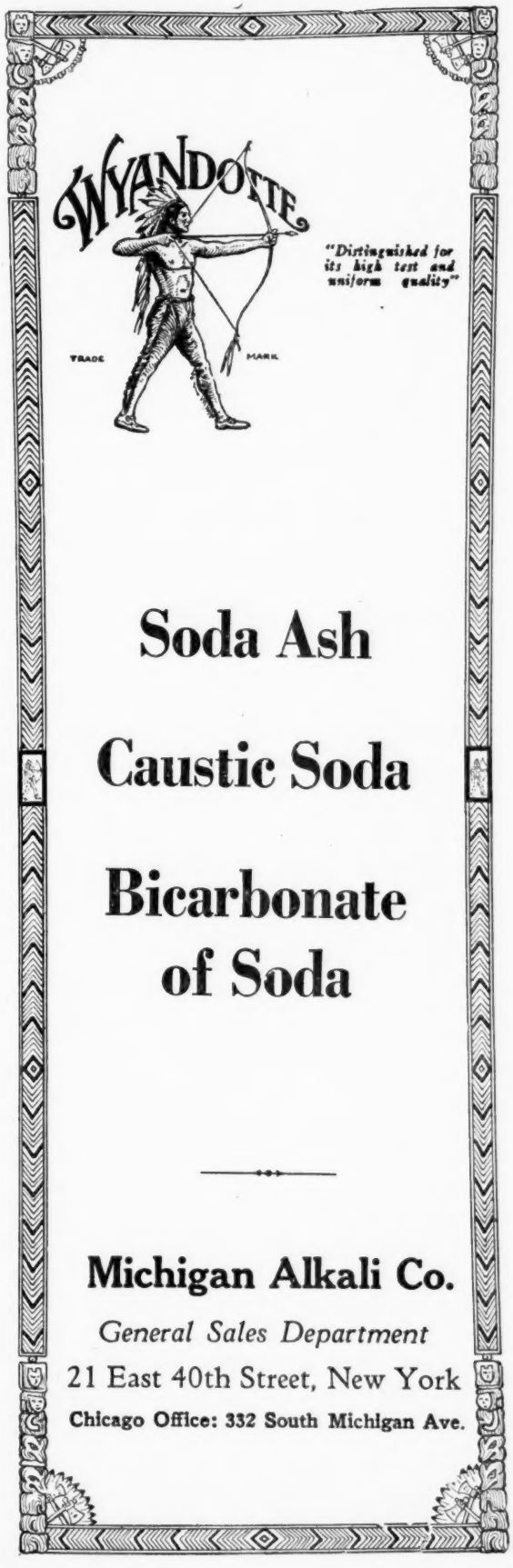
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Tar Acid Corp.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.



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